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PERQUISITES AND WAGES OF HIRED FARM LABORERS

BY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INTRODUCTION

Wages paid to hired farm laborers and related data have been gathered by the Department of Agriculture since 1866. Except for board, these data have taken no account of other perquisites or payments in kind given as part of payment for services rendered by farm laborers. Board is often considered to include not only table board, but sleeping quarters, and sometimes laundry work. Although the variety, frequency, and true values of all perquisites commonly given farm laborers have been little realized, even by many farmers who give them or by the laborers who receive them, there has long been a feeling that they raised the real farm wages above the quoted amounts of cash wages.

The English custom in discussing farm wages takes total remuneration into account. It is common practice there to set the total wage first, and then to determine a farm laborer's cash wages by deducting the values of perquisites to be given.

Americans use practically a reverse process, which is less comprehensive. They usually base their consideration on cash wages, modified by inclusion or exclusion of board, which is commonly understood to include lodging, especially in the case of unmarried laborers, and often understood to include washing. This method does not take account of other payments in kind or of privileges of value also given to farm laborers.

In an attempt to gather further information concerning the nature and value of the perquisites of hired farm laborers the Department of Agriculture circulated two questionnaires throughout the country. The first applied to noncasual hired farm laborers, that is, to those hired for a crop season or longer. It was issued in January, 1926, and requested data for the year 1925 (Appendix A); 3,536 usable replies were received. The second questionnaire dealt with casual hired farm laborers, those hired for a short time only, usually for rush or harvest work. It was sent out in November, 1926, and asked for data for the season of 1926 (Appendix B); 5,330 usable replies were obtained.

In each questionnaire information was asked concerning actual cash wages and the nature and farm value of payments in kind given to an individual hired laborer according to the custom in the correspondent's vicinity. Considerable detail concerning quantities of commodities and extent of privileges given laborers was requested.

PERQUISITES AND WAGES OF NONCASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS TYPES OF FARM LABORERS REPRESENTED

Each correspondent was asked to tell whether the farm laborer reported upon was hired with the expectation he would stay a year, how long he actually worked for the correspondent in 1925, and how long the laborer had worked on his farm. The replies gave an average of nearly 33 months; the married men averaged 3 years, the unmarried, 29 months. Over 10 per cent had been on their jobs for 5 years or more.

Seven out of ten noncasual hired laborers were reported as hired originally for a year. Nearly half actually did stay a full year; the other half averaged over eight months on their jobs in 1925; most of them worked over four months that year. Half the unmarried men were not engaged to stay so long, but seven-eighths of the married laborers were hired for at least a year. Only one-third of the former remained on their jobs during all of 1925, in contrast to two-thirds of the latter.

Even the men who were not expected to stay a full year when engaged had generally done so, except in the East South Central States. Their average stay was 19 months. Those hired for a year had been kept on the average 3 years and 3 months.

Nearly half of the farm laborers reported upon were not married; slightly over half were married. A few were widowers, were divorced, or were of unreported marital status. Two-thirds of the laborers were reported as married in the South Atlantic and South Central States¹ together, in contrast to hardly half of them in the North Atlantic and North Central States.

A few unmarried men had dependents. The married had up to 10 dependents, with an average of 3.1 each. The widowers averaged 2 dependents. There was little variation between the geographic divisions.

From the foregoing data it seems possible that the noncasual farm laborers reported upon were of a type slightly above the average,

¹ In addition to the names of geographic divisions commonly used by the Department of Agriculture certain other groupings are used in this bulletin. Their names and inclusions are as follows:

North Atlantic—the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

North Central—the East North Central and West North Central States.

South Central—the East South Central and West South Central States.

Southeastern—the South Atlantic and East South Central States.

Far Western—the Mountain and Pacific States.

because of stability of employment and because of their steadiness on their jobs. Working and living conditions must have been reasonably satisfactory to the laborers, and the men may be assumed to have rendered fairly satisfactory service for their employers. Such conditions may indicate the giving and receiving of wages and perquisites a little above the average in value but, on the whole, probably no more than sufficient to attract and hold good help on the farms. It is believed that the data presented represent average conditions for noncasual farm laborers as fairly as is possible in a study of this kind.

METHODS OF CALCULATION

Part of the replies to the questionnaire gave all details. Part of them, although incomplete, gave data sufficient to indicate rather fully the perquisites allowed farm laborers, but omitted quantities or values of one or more perquisites—details necessary in calculating values of single or of all perquisites. The data of complete and incomplete replies were tabulated separately and were then combined in those cases in which this was feasible.

The data for each perquisite were handled separately, and in many cases in groups of related perquisites. Calculations were made as to farm values and as to numbers of farm laborers reported upon as receiving such in whole or in part.

AVERAGE TOTAL VALUES OF WAGES AND PERQUISITES

The total values of groups of perquisites were assembled from schedules giving full information as to whether the items included in the group were given to the farm laborer. Group totals give an approximation of what the worker is given in total values of the related perquisites of a group. The data on separate perquisites show what is customary concerning them.

The groups of perquisites and their inclusions of one or more items are as follows:

- Board group: Board, room, washing.
- Shelter group: House, wood, coal, gas, electricity.
- Dairy and poultry products: Milk, butter, eggs, chickens for meat.
- Meats and meat products: Pork, ham, and bacon considered together; lard, beef, other meats.
- Flour and meal: Flour (wheat), meal (corn).
- Vegetables and fruit: Potatoes, other vegetables, apples, other fruits.
- Miscellaneous foods: Food stuffs not classified elsewhere.
- Privilege of keeping livestock: Chickens, pigs, cows, horses, or mules.
- Feed for livestock: For chickens, pigs, cows, horses, or mules.
- Pasturage (or range) for livestock: For chickens, pigs, cows, horses, or mules.
- Garden: Space allowed (area only).
- Use of employer's horses or mules.
- Use of employer's farm tools and vehicles.
- Garage space (for the hired laborer's automobile if he owned one).
- Miscellaneous perquisites: Privileges or allowances not classified elsewhere.
- Total value of perquisites: Farm value of all perquisites above-named received by the farm laborer.
- Wages: Money payments for labor.
- Total value of perquisites and wages, or, total remuneration: The sum of total value of perquisites and of wages.

The inclusions of the various individual perquisites were as follows:

- Board: Table board in the employer's home, or paid for by him elsewhere.
- Room: Lodging in the employer's home or buildings, or paid for by him elsewhere.

Washing: Laundry work done in the farm home or elsewhere at the employer's expense.

House: The rental value of the dwelling occupied by the farm laborer's family provided or paid for by the employer.

Miscellaneous foods: Those reported as other principal foods; they usually were of wide variety, including some otherwise unclassifiable groceries.

Miscellaneous perquisites: A variety of otherwise unclassifiable commodities or privileges allowed.

The summary, by States, of average values of grouped and ungrouped perquisites, of all perquisites, of wages, and of wages plus perquisites, is given in Tables 1 and 2. The first table gives also the average size of garden space allowed.²

TABLE 1.—General character and average monthly farm values of perquisites given to noncasual hired farm laborers, by groups^a of perquisites, by States, 1925

State and geographic division	Board (including room and washing)	Shelter (including house rent and fuel)	Foodstuffs					For laborers' livestock		Use of employers' horses or mules	Use of employers' tools and vehicles	Miscellaneous perquisites	Garden space
			Dairy and poultry products	Meats and meat products	Flour and meal	Vegetables and fruit	Miscellaneous	Feed	Pasture or range				
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Acres
Maine.....	25.63	15.33	7.43	1.20	7.00	4.00	0.50	6.08	2.00	2.46	5.27	2.53	0.42
New Hampshire.....	34.45	15.15	8.39	3.79	3.25	4.82	-----	12.00	-----	3.60	5.69	1.25	.68
Vermont.....	28.17	16.47	8.45	4.58	2.88	3.07	-----	5.25	6.00	4.95	3.90	4.47	.48
Massachusetts.....	34.10	17.15	6.71	9.85	4.00	3.29	.75	5.00	1.00	2.20	2.30	5.12	.58
Rhode Island.....	28.30	20.62	6.70	-----	-----	1.04	-----	4.00	1.00	2.33	1.82	-----	.75
Connecticut.....	34.09	23.82	8.81	-----	-----	3.73	-----	2.00	1.38	1.56	2.17	4.65	.48
New England.....	30.55	17.67	7.73	4.63	4.28	3.70	.67	5.43	2.16	3.06	3.91	4.13	.53
New York.....	30.78	16.35	5.08	2.51	7.56	3.56	1.33	4.84	1.61	2.52	2.93	5.43	.52
New Jersey.....	27.43	16.40	5.75	-----	-----	5.82	-----	2.29	1.20	2.66	3.60	4.56	.76
Pennsylvania.....	29.14	14.20	7.74	5.31	1.64	5.83	1.56	6.19	2.00	2.55	3.81	4.72	.46
Middle Atlantic.....	29.83	15.49	6.18	4.38	1.95	4.74	1.50	5.34	1.79	2.54	3.37	5.02	.51
Ohio.....	26.85	11.80	8.55	5.01	2.12	3.13	3.12	7.11	2.82	1.88	3.99	2.97	.67
Indiana.....	26.83	12.77	14.02	5.20	.61	3.78	1.92	7.36	2.81	1.88	3.52	4.81	.79
Illinois.....	27.60	11.56	17.44	5.00	.53	3.25	1.38	7.63	2.83	2.60	2.29	4.03	.68
Michigan.....	29.23	17.00	8.01	2.91	1.75	3.46	1.28	4.62	1.47	1.53	2.11	3.31	.57
Wisconsin.....	28.81	13.58	7.82	3.63	3.50	3.98	1.00	6.42	1.80	2.51	1.19	3.90	.72
E. N. Central.....	27.77	12.62	12.50	4.86	1.74	3.43	1.79	7.18	2.70	2.17	3.49	3.87	.70
Minnesota.....	27.27	13.35	8.01	5.64	.60	2.73	2.00	5.18	2.86	2.66	3.72	5.21	.86
Iowa.....	29.01	13.02	10.63	4.49	1.16	3.30	1.70	5.84	2.84	2.31	2.84	3.61	.85
Missouri.....	21.79	10.80	17.27	4.06	.65	2.42	.67	6.02	2.72	1.92	3.61	3.53	.91
North Dakota.....	29.18	14.17	17.38	10.00	-----	1.78	-----	5.71	5.04	3.74	5.47	5.78	.95
South Dakota.....	28.94	14.12	11.00	2.20	-----	2.88	-----	4.12	1.58	2.88	5.27	3.50	1.08
Nebraska.....	27.56	14.60	13.39	7.57	-----	2.51	1.00	7.48	3.31	2.64	4.47	4.15	1.02
Kansas.....	29.94	13.37	13.56	3.64	2.00	3.36	1.00	4.67	2.42	2.34	4.14	5.48	.96
W. N. Central.....	27.99	12.87	12.67	4.53	1.04	2.97	1.29	5.77	2.93	2.48	3.84	4.34	.91
Maryland.....	24.20	12.09	4.95	6.51	3.81	2.73	.88	4.93	2.64	3.07	3.09	5.04	.61
Delaware.....	18.33	15.01	5.70	2.25	-----	3.46	-----	2.75	2.19	1.67	3.00	5.50	.92
Virginia.....	17.01	10.48	10.70	3.64	4.04	2.23	2.50	4.32	3.24	2.35	2.25	3.57	.78
West Virginia.....	21.91	10.06	7.88	4.91	5.20	2.31	.20	4.46	2.82	3.22	3.47	2.08	.85
North Carolina.....	16.00	9.58	6.40	4.85	2.45	4.12	.50	4.62	2.80	2.93	3.88	3.95	.83
South Carolina.....	15.54	6.70	7.22	2.93	2.47	3.57	2.05	4.45	3.80	3.16	4.35	3.33	.80
Georgia.....	15.11	7.44	7.24	4.12	2.75	4.32	1.52	4.79	3.75	2.54	4.67	5.98	.31
Florida.....	25.00	12.04	7.30	-----	2.38	4.62	1.00	2.82	3.33	5.00	4.75	1.00	1.12
South Atlantic.....	17.88	9.81	7.39	4.32	3.40	3.15	1.63	4.50	3.21	2.80	3.64	4.29	.79
Kentucky.....	18.35	7.28	7.13	5.67	1.89	2.44	5.00	6.04	4.78	3.71	4.16	7.93	.88
Tennessee.....	15.17	6.80	6.39	4.96	2.10	2.37	4.71	5.06	3.53	3.26	3.45	3.36	.92
Alabama.....	17.53	5.20	5.24	4.68	3.41	2.36	1.05	5.05	2.61	3.37	2.79	5.07	.91
Mississippi.....	14.58	8.17	8.60	3.76	2.99	2.86	3.60	6.73	2.99	3.30	4.41	5.09	.92
E. S. Central.....	16.48	6.91	6.78	4.86	2.53	2.46	3.87	5.64	3.78	3.43	3.69	5.35	.91
Arkansas.....	17.72	7.22	6.20	2.10	2.00	4.26	11.50	4.41	2.61	2.85	3.23	3.14	.64
Louisiana.....	23.00	9.33	10.28	-----	2.15	1.54	2.50	3.45	2.15	3.63	4.14	1.00	.93
Oklahoma.....	24.46	9.54	12.52	5.57	1.00	2.28	3.00	3.97	2.33	3.54	4.71	4.98	.73
Texas.....	22.36	9.39	7.42	4.78	2.50	3.07	12.00	6.15	3.06	4.44	6.60	8.11	.95
W. S. Central.....	21.85	8.78	9.40	4.83	2.07	3.30	9.05	4.96	2.68	3.62	4.97	4.75	.81

^a See page 3.

² The number of cases in which garage space was provided the farm laborer is noted on page 16.

TABLE 1.—General character and average monthly farm values of perquisites given to noncasual hired farm laborers, by groups of perquisites, by States, 1925—Con.

State and geographic division	Board (including room and washing)	Shelter (including house rent and fuel)	Foodstuffs					For laborers' livestock		Use of employers' horses or mules	Use of employers' tools and vehicles	Miscellaneous perquisites	Garden space
			Dairy and poultry products	Meats and meat products	Flour and meal	Vegetables and fruit	Miscellaneous	Feed	Pasture or range				
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Acres
Montana.....	33.11	11.30	6.15	-----	-----	2.25	-----	5.25	2.61	2.76	5.64	4.25	0.56
Idaho.....	31.44	12.98	8.58	-----	-----	4.90	5.00	4.14	2.83	3.50	2.89	6.75	1.09
Wyoming.....	33.06	15.00	7.50	-----	-----	4.40	-----	-----	-----	6.50	13.25	-----	2.04
Colorado.....	27.76	12.38	9.09	4.62	-----	1.67	.50	6.61	2.25	2.30	4.41	2.82	5.59
New Mexico.....	32.17	5.00	15.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.67	1.00	1.00	2.75	-----	-----
Arizona.....	11.50	11.50	3.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.00	-----	-----	-----
Utah.....	33.25	10.00	12.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.40	3.42	7.20	16.25	2.00	.69
Nevada.....	39.00	18.00	10.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.25	5.25	9.50	6.00	-----	5.50
Mountain.....	31.69	12.35	8.78	4.62	-----	3.04	2.75	5.67	2.74	3.62	5.90	3.85	.80
Washington.....	32.93	9.34	8.31	9.00	2.25	2.20	-----	4.56	3.25	2.18	3.68	5.30	.42
Oregon.....	32.16	10.25	5.10	-----	-----	3.00	-----	6.40	3.88	2.67	5.27	14.60	.68
California.....	36.02	20.44	8.85	-----	-----	2.02	-----	4.14	4.07	4.56	4.82	16.94	.39
Pacific.....	33.69	16.76	8.18	9.00	2.62	2.78	-----	4.61	3.84	3.46	4.49	13.80	.44
United States.....	26.65	12.12	9.75	4.69	2.66	3.50	2.68	5.89	2.98	2.77	3.83	4.77	.7

TABLE 2.—Average monthly wages and farm values of perquisites of noncasual hired farm laborers, by States, 1925

State and geographic division	Wages of all laborers			Wages of laborers receiving—			
	Perquisites	Wages	Total	Wages only	Perquisites and wages		
					Perquisites	Wages	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Maine.....	26.38	53.75	80.13	78.00	28.67	51.64	80.31
New Hampshire.....	28.91	63.39	92.30	78.33	34.32	60.60	94.92
Vermont.....	34.45	49.14	83.59	-----	34.45	49.14	83.59
Massachusetts.....	15.84	77.46	93.30	78.67	23.77	76.84	100.61
Rhode Island.....	29.74	65.33	95.07	-----	29.74	65.33	95.07
Connecticut.....	22.97	66.06	89.03	78.50	30.63	61.92	92.55
New England.....	25.08	63.07	88.15	78.50	30.04	60.02	90.06
New York.....	32.19	56.26	88.45	69.38	33.55	55.71	89.26
New Jersey.....	25.58	70.31	95.89	65.50	28.99	70.95	99.94
Pennsylvania.....	32.48	48.25	80.73	55.92	34.30	47.82	82.12
Middle Atlantic.....	31.84	53.36	85.20	62.00	33.60	52.88	86.48
Ohio.....	29.90	43.68	73.58	52.50	31.90	43.08	74.98
Indiana.....	33.61	41.63	75.24	47.00	34.54	41.47	76.01
Illinois.....	34.06	49.16	83.22	51.00	35.79	49.07	84.86
Michigan.....	31.79	48.10	79.89	-----	31.79	48.10	79.89
Wisconsin.....	30.82	48.16	78.98	50.44	33.53	47.96	81.49
East North Central.....	32.37	46.23	78.60	50.70	34.01	46.01	80.02
Minnesota.....	29.12	48.08	77.20	47.50	31.39	48.12	79.51
Iowa.....	32.45	50.44	82.89	49.43	33.79	50.49	84.28
Missouri.....	28.16	38.24	66.40	38.33	29.26	38.23	67.49
North Dakota.....	32.75	49.60	82.25	49.00	35.79	49.54	85.33
South Dakota.....	30.76	50.05	80.81	42.50	32.69	50.52	83.21
Nebraska.....	30.14	46.98	77.12	51.00	32.42	46.68	79.10
Kansas.....	33.36	44.24	77.60	37.50	34.27	44.41	78.68
West North Central.....	31.15	47.06	78.21	46.87	32.85	47.07	79.92
Maryland.....	32.27	38.20	70.47	21.50	34.42	39.32	73.74
Delaware.....	25.18	51.58	76.76	-----	25.18	51.58	76.76
Virginia.....	27.96	33.83	61.79	65.00	28.46	33.28	61.74
West Virginia.....	30.91	41.52	72.43	-----	30.91	41.52	72.43
North Carolina.....	22.79	35.12	57.91	-----	22.79	35.12	57.91
South Carolina.....	24.30	22.55	46.85	26.00	25.17	22.43	47.60
Georgia.....	26.33	24.97	51.30	26.00	26.85	24.95	51.80
Florida.....	23.06	46.50	69.56	50.00	27.67	45.80	73.47
South Atlantic.....	23.97	32.81	59.78	35.00	27.68	32.75	60.43
Kentucky.....	27.35	33.21	60.56	-----	27.35	33.21	60.56
Tennessee.....	20.67	31.02	51.69	-----	20.67	31.02	51.69
Alabama.....	24.82	25.83	50.65	-----	24.82	25.83	50.65
Mississippi.....	30.58	33.00	63.58	37.50	32.19	32.77	64.96
East South Central.....	24.71	31.01	55.72	37.50	24.87	30.97	55.84

TABLE 2.—Average monthly wages and farm values of perquisites of noncasual hired farm laborers, by States, 1925—Continued

State and geographic division	Wages of all laborers			Wages of laborers receiving—			
	Perquisites	Wages	Total	Wages only	Perquisites and wages		
					Perquisites	Wages	Total
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Arkansas.....	22.46	34.14	56.60	22.46	34.14	56.60	56.60
Louisiana.....	19.25	33.64	52.89	43.67	24.50	30.91	55.41
Oklahoma.....	30.23	35.45	65.68	35.00	31.14	35.47	66.61
Texas.....	32.92	38.51	71.43	32.92	38.51	71.43	71.43
West South Central.....	27.63	35.84	63.47	41.50	28.48	35.65	64.13
Montana.....	36.36	56.94	93.30	80.00	38.18	55.79	93.97
Idaho.....	38.13	62.38	100.51	38.13	62.38	100.51	100.51
Wyoming.....	39.71	53.20	92.91	39.71	53.20	92.91	92.91
Colorado.....	29.47	52.52	81.99	29.47	52.52	81.99	81.99
New Mexico.....	26.57	38.00	64.57	45.50	37.20	35.00	72.20
Arizona.....	(1)	72.50	(1)				
Utah.....	30.90	63.00	93.90	70.00	38.62	61.26	99.88
Nevada.....	64.88	73.74	138.62	64.88	73.74	138.62	138.62
Mountain.....	35.13	55.81	90.94	60.25	36.78	55.60	92.38
Washington.....	33.04	62.22	95.26	33.04	62.22	95.26	95.26
Oregon.....	33.54	62.39	95.93	100.00	35.14	60.60	95.74
California.....	32.70	82.81	115.51	101.33	40.39	78.45	118.84
Pacific.....	33.00	71.98	104.98	101.19	36.72	68.69	105.41
United States.....	30.34	46.44	76.78	58.68	31.99	45.78	77.77

¹ The values of perquisites given noncasual laborers in Arizona were not included here because they were not fully reported.

PERQUISITES

BOARD

The perquisites in the board group as a whole (Table 3), including board, room, and washing, averaged \$26.65 per month in value. The largest proportion of men receiving board-group perquisites were in the Mountain and West North Central States. Two-thirds of the men there had some of these perquisites in contrast to one-third in the East South Central States.

Board is the most uniformly common and the most expensive perquisite given to farm laborers. Half the noncasual men were reported as receiving it at an average value of \$20.88 per month. The proportions of men receiving board were almost the same as those receiving any item of the board group.

TABLE 3.—Average monthly farm value of board, room, and washing given to noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

Geographic division	Average monthly farm value of—				Number of laborers receiving—			
	Board	Room	Washing	Total for one or more of these perquisites	Board	Room	Washing	One or more of these perquisites
New England.....	25.26	7.91	2.56	30.55	75	47	41	75
Middle Atlantic.....	24.49	5.74	3.07	29.83	182	109	117	183
East North Central.....	21.16	6.58	2.98	27.77	359	265	268	390
West North Central.....	21.06	6.26	2.97	27.99	575	443	424	575
South Atlantic.....	15.63	4.56	2.38	17.88	187	70	52	189
East South Central.....	14.39	3.59	2.15	16.48	109	38	39	109
West South Central.....	17.59	5.08	2.53	21.85	102	56	58	102
Mountain.....	25.25	7.00	2.79	31.69	96	73	42	96
Pacific.....	26.58	7.04	2.99	33.69	69	61	26	69
United States.....	20.88	6.17	2.88	26.65	1,784	1,162	1,067	1,788

Most farmers in the North Atlantic, North Central, and Far Western States who board their help do so at their own tables. Some farmers who hire a married man pay him or his wife to board other help hired. In the South Central and South Atlantic States the employing farmers much less often board their help at their own tables, because of the practice of giving their negro farm hands foodstuffs or rations to take home. Some farmers set separate tables for their help, whether white or colored.

About two-thirds of the farm hands given board were also given rooms, averaging in value about \$6.17 per month. Half of the farm laborers were reported as given room in the Mountain and the West North Central States, but only 1 in 6 or 7 was thus favored in the Southeastern States.

Washing was done for about the same number of farm laborers as were given lodging. Its average value was found to be \$2.88 per month. This was the least frequently given perquisite of the group, being given to less than a third of the men. Farmers in the West North Central States reported it much the most frequently—in nearly half the cases. Farmers in the Southeastern States gave it to only one farm laborer in eight.

SHELTER

Shelter, including house and fuel (Table 4), is the next most valuable group of perquisites given to farm laborers. The average value of the group as reported was \$12.12. Some item of the shelter group was given to nearly half of the farm laborers. Men in the North Atlantic and the Southeastern States received them most frequently, and in the West North Central and Mountain States least often. This is rather the opposite of the tendency in the board group.

TABLE 4.—Average monthly farm values of house, and fuels, and average monthly quantities of fuels given to noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

Perquisites	AVERAGE VALUE GIVEN									
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
House (rent).....	11.73	10.54	10.46	10.74	6.76	5.50	7.50	10.66	13.00	9.44
Wood.....	7.97	5.68	4.32	4.26	3.92	2.61	2.92	4.10	5.97	4.38
Coal.....	5.83	3.38	3.71	3.15	6.24	2.09	6.12	4.25	-----	3.72
Gas.....	-----	6.00	-----	-----	2.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.67
Electricity.....	2.98	1.46	1.83	1.81	1.00	1.10	1.75	1.38	1.84	1.84
Total (for one or more of these perquisites).....	17.67	15.49	12.62	12.87	9.81	6.91	8.78	12.35	16.76	12.12

Perquisites	AVERAGE QUANTITY GIVEN									
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Wood (cords).....	1.00	1.01	1.29	1.08	1.11	1.30	1.08	0.40	0.79	1.13
Coal (tons).....	.38	.44	.59	.55	.88	.43	.38	.56	-----	.54
Gas (thousand cubic feet).....	-----	9.50	-----	-----	5.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.00
Electricity (kilowatt-hours).....	47.3	17.5	20.4	15.0	6.0	11.0	-----	6.0	25.4	24.4

Perquisites	LABORERS RECEIVING									
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
House (rent).....	68	195	364	258	228	154	99	41	57	1,464
Wood.....	61	175	226	192	235	158	85	12	32	1,176
Coal.....	5	25	45	13	10	16	3	4	2	123
Gas.....	0	2	4	0	6	0	1	0	2	15
Electricity.....	8	14	18	12	3	2	2	4	17	80
Total (receiving one or more of these perquisites).....	75	210	391	285	266	190	115	43	58	1,633

The use of a house makes up most of the shelter group both in actual values and in number receiving it, or fuel, or electricity. It averages \$9.44 per month for the country. Farmers of the East South Central and the South Atlantic States gave use of a house most frequently—to half their farm laborers. Those of the Middle Atlantic States reported nearly as high a proportion. Farmers of the West North Central and Mountain States reported the lowest proportion—barely 3 in 10.

A few farmers make a practice of providing a tenant house for men whose help they need only part of the year. In many such cases, the farm laborers are paid the usual rates of wages for work done for the regular employer, and are free to work elsewhere part of the year. They are charged regular monthly rental, often nominal, for their houses all the year. This makes possible easier accounting. There were 52 instances in which farmers reported providing houses under these conditions.

Wood is frequently furnished the farm laborer by the farmer. The reported average monthly farm value was \$4.38 per month. One and one-eighth cords per month was the average quantity supplied. One man in three had wood as a perquisite, taking the country as a whole. Wood and house are commonly associated as perquisites, especially in the States along the Atlantic Coast and in the South Central States. In the Southeastern States its frequency was practically the same as that of house; it was given to half the farm laborers. It was not common as a perquisite in the Mountain States.

Variations in quantity and value of wood furnished farm laborers depend much upon local practices. Some men must cut and haul the fuel at their own expense; others are fortunate enough to have part or all these operations done for them, which makes the value of the perquisite higher. Whether or not the laborer receives live or dead, standing or fallen wood does much to determine the value and often the frequency and quantity of the perquisite.

Coal was reported as a perquisite most frequently from States that produce it. In some of these States some farmers have their own small coal pits, but the perquisite was not common even there. The values reported usually average less than for wood. The average quantity given was just over half a ton a month, valued at \$3.72.

Similarly, gas was reported as a perquisite only from States that produce natural gas, some farmers having their own gas wells. The few cases averaged \$4.67 in monthly value for 8,000 cubic feet.

Electricity was furnished much more frequently for the farm laborer's home than was gas. Its average monthly value for the 24.38 kilowatt-hours of current furnished was \$1.84. This electricity was probably consumed mostly for lighting.

A few farmers furnished their farm laborers with kerosene for lighting and cooking. The value of kerosene is included with those of miscellaneous perquisites.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Dairy and poultry products as a group have values next highest to the board group. (Table 5.) They included milk, butter, eggs, and chickens for meat. For the country as a whole, average monthly values were \$9.76. The highest were in the East and West North Central States (\$12.50 and \$12.67, respectively) and the lowest in the

East South Central States. Some item of dairy or poultry products was given 1 man in 4. These perquisites were most commonly given in the Middle Atlantic States—to 2 out of 5 farm laborers, and next in the East North Central States. Those in the rest of the country averaged about 1 in 5.

TABLE 5.—Average monthly farm values and quantities of dairy and poultry products given to noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

Perquisites	AVERAGE VALUE GIVEN									
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Milk.....	6.92	5.53	10.85	11.35	6.76	5.90	8.79	7.12	7.92	8.64
Butter.....	2.43	2.89	3.85	3.23	1.73	2.24	2.08	3.28	2.00	2.94
Eggs.....	1.75	2.85	2.98	2.96	1.02	.75	1.25	1.39	2.02	2.34
Chickens (for meat).....	2.73	2.50	4.43	2.82	1.20	1.80	3.83	.50	2.33	3.31
Total (for one or more of these perquisites).....	7.73	6.18	12.50	12.67	7.39	6.78	9.40	9.06	8.18	9.76

	AVERAGE QUANTITY GIVEN									
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Milk (quarts per day).....	2.37	2.34	5.24	5.82	2.70	3.04	3.58	3.64	3.69	3.94
Butter (pounds per month).....	5.17	6.42	9.58	8.19	5.41	6.21	5.38	7.60	9.00	7.45
Eggs (dozens per month).....	3.85	6.83	11.09	11.38	4.73	2.80	8.35	4.62	6.75	8.15
Chickens (for meat, fowls per month).....	2.00	3.20	4.20	3.45	2.50	2.50	5.71	1.00	8.25	3.97

	LABORERS RECEIVING									
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Milk.....	66	173	274	192	95	66	41	26	27	960
Butter.....	9	14	50	40	25	17	16	7	3	181
Eggs.....	10	29	52	32	13	7	16	9	7	175
Chickens (for meat).....	3	15	32	25	6	6	10	4	4	105
Total (receiving one or more of these perquisites)	66	175	281	195	96	68	45	27	29	982

Milk makes up the bulk of the dairy and poultry products group, both in value and number of cases receiving any item of the group, the country over. It averaged \$8.64 in value per month for almost 4 quarts daily.

Whole milk was usually reported as given. Skimmed or separated milk was only occasionally reported. Many farmers appear to provide stated quantities of milk, so many quarts daily. The large average quantities reported from some States, especially the North Central, were probably due to the not uncommon practice of giving the hired laborer the use of a cow.

Butter is not given so often as might be expected. This may be due partly to the steady supplanting of farm butter making by creamery production. It was given to about 1 man in 20. When given, it averaged \$2.94 in value for 7.45 pounds per month.

Similarly eggs are not commonly given as a perquisite; only 1 man in 20 had them, for the country as a whole. About 8 dozen eggs worth \$2.34 were given monthly.

Chickens or poultry for meat were not often reported as a perquisite. When given, the average allowance was practically four birds, worth \$3.31 per month.

The infrequency of the allowance of eggs and poultry is offset by the large numbers of farmers who allow the hired laborers to keep poultry.

MEATS

Meats as a group (pork and its products, beef, and other meats except poultry) were perquisites worth \$4.69 per month to farm laborers to whom they were given. (Table 6.) Some item of this group was given to 1 man in 6. The greatest proportion of men to receive any were in the East North Central States, where 3 in 10 were given meat. Perquisites from this group were seldom reported in the Far Western States.

TABLE 6.—Average monthly farm values and quantities of meats and meat products given to noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

Perquisites	AVERAGE VALUE GIVEN									
	New Eng-land	Middle Atlan-tic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlan-tic	East South Central	West South Central	Moun-tain	Pacific	United States
Pork, ham, or bacon.....	Dollars 2.19	Dollars 4.06	Dollars 4.51	Dollars 4.39	Dollars 3.95	Dollars 4.63	Dollars 3.15	Dollars 3.44	Dollars 9.00	Dollars 4.33
Lard.....	2.42	1.46	1.32	1.02	1.40	1.79	1.38	.62	1.00	1.40
Beef.....	2.70	1.68	1.38	2.38	1.39	.99	1.98	3.06	-----	1.71
Other meats.....	2.20	5.05	4.68	2.62	3.14	3.09	1.75	1.00	-----	3.47
Total (for one or more of these perquisites).....	4.63	4.38	4.86	4.53	4.32	4.86	4.83	4.62	9.00	4.69

	AVERAGE QUANTITY GIVEN									
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Pork, ham, or bacon (pounds).....	11.00	23.41	33.59	30.68	20.58	21.32	16.73	15.56	29.33	28.65
Lard (pounds).....	7.50	12.33	7.49	5.18	7.90	10.62	8.71	3.50	6.00	8.19
Beef (pounds).....	16.00	12.76	10.43	18.91	8.86	6.70	13.08	25.56	-----	12.52
Other meats (pounds).....	12.50	34.10	32.69	16.24	18.12	16.72	16.67	3.00	-----	16.09

	LABORERS RECEIVING									
Pork, ham, or bacon.....	5	40	218	98	69	26	10	4	3	473
Lard.....	2	6	40	11	22	22	8	2	1	114
Beef.....	2	19	21	15	8	10	6	3	0	84
Other meats.....	4	6	21	8	27	18	3	2	0	89
Total (receiving one or more of these perquisites).....	9	51	242	110	91	45	14	5	3	570

Pork, ham, and bacon, considered together, comprised most of the bulk and value of the meat group. They averaged \$4.33 in monthly value for 28.65 pounds, for the United States; 1 man in 8 was given the meat. The proportion of hired laborers receiving pork was decidedly highest in the East North Central States. In the South-eastern States the lowered frequency of giving pork as a perquisite was largely balanced by the high frequency of the laborer who kept hogs on his employer's farm.

Lard was seldom given as a perquisite. Beef and other meats were infrequently reported.

Meats, especially fresh meats, are usually given to farm laborers at fall or winter slaughtering time. Pork is likely to be given in the form of a whole hog or, as with beef, certain parts of carcasses may be given. The supply of perquisite meat for the farm laborer is thus

somewhat restricted to the cooler months of the year, and to those during which the farm salted or cured meats last.

FLOUR AND MEAL

Flour and meal were seldom reported as perquisites outside the Southeastern States. (Table 7.) Flour was usually wheat flour, and meal was corn meal.

TABLE 7.—Average monthly farm values and quantities of flour and meal given to noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

Geographic division	Average values reported given—			Average quantities reported given—		Number of laborers reported as receiving—		
	Flour	Meal	Total for one or both of these perquisites	Flour	Meal	Flour	Meal	One or both of these perquisites
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
New England.....	4.22	0.25	4.28	57.70	5.00	4	1	4
Middle Atlantic.....	2.08	.64	1.95	48.88	15.06	20	7	23
East North Central.....	2.22	.52	1.74	40.21	15.75	21	13	29
West North Central.....	1.26	.92	1.04	34.00	67.50	2	4	6
South Atlantic.....	2.51	1.64	3.40	48.90	61.36	67	67	83
East South Central.....	2.19	1.12	2.53	42.96	41.75	25	31	35
West South Central.....	1.52	1.38	2.07	32.17	37.56	6	10	12
Mountain.....						0	0	0
Pacific.....	2.38	.50	2.62	50.00	7.00	2	1	2
United States.....	2.35	1.28	2.66	45.99	47.82	147	134	194

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

Vegetables and fruit, as a group, were reported as the perquisites of a little more than a quarter of farm laborers. East of the Mississippi River twice as many farm hands received them as compared with those west of the river. (Table 8.) Average farm values for the vegetables and fruit given were \$3.50 per month for the country.

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes, were reported given to farm laborers as perquisites much more frequently than were other vegetables. Highest average values and quantities, and much the highest proportion of men receiving them were reported from the Middle Atlantic States. Lowest values and quantities were given in the Pacific States. Average values for the country were \$2.73 per month for 1.81 bushels.

Apples were reported given as perquisites somewhat more frequently than potatoes. The largest proportion of farm laborers receiving apples was in the Middle Atlantic States where 3 men in 10 got them. West of the Mississippi this perquisite was infrequent.

Other fruits were given somewhat less than apples. Farmers in the Middle Atlantic States were most liberal in giving them. The average values of apples given was just over \$1.30 per month. That of all other fruits given was about the same.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS

Miscellaneous foods, although seldom given (Table 9), often were of considerable average value—\$2.68 per month.

TABLE 8.—Average monthly farm values and quantities of vegetables and fruits given to noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

Perquisites	AVERAGE VALUE GIVEN									
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Potatoes.....	2.68	3.30	2.75	2.48	2.31	1.91	2.58	1.70	1.50	2.73
Other vegetables.....	1.92	2.87	1.62	1.89	2.48	2.36	2.50	3.80	3.45	2.28
Apples.....	1.19	1.40	1.30	1.41	1.28	1.12	1.35	.75	1.20	1.31
Other fruit.....	1.55	1.19	1.29	1.20	1.39	1.26	1.68	1.00	1.68	1.32
Total (for one or more of these perquisites).....	3.70	4.74	3.43	2.97	3.15	2.46	3.30	3.04	2.78	3.50

	AVERAGE QUANTITY GIVEN									
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Potatoes (bushels).....	1.59	2.00	1.87	1.87	1.61	1.50	1.45	1.58	0.92	1.81
Apples (bushels).....	1.12	1.26	1.27	1.47	1.39	1.29	.99	1.45	1.12	1.29

	LABORERS RECEIVING									
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Potatoes.....	37	148	130	72	50	25	15	15	6	498
Other vegetables.....	22	40	50	23	45	20	13	7	6	226
Apples.....	40	121	168	70	83	37	10	7	8	544
Other fruit.....	14	60	97	43	52	33	18	6	16	339
Total (for one or more of these perquisites).....	60	180	235	131	140	77	34	24	23	904

TABLE 9.—Average monthly farm value of miscellaneous foods given to noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

Geographic division	Laborers reported as receiving miscellaneous food	Average values reported given	Geographic division	Laborers reported as receiving miscellaneous food	Average values reported given
New England.....	3	0.67	West South Central.....	10	7.67
Middle Atlantic.....	13	1.50	Mountain.....	2	2.75
East North Central.....	21	1.79	Pacific.....	0	-----
West North Central.....	13	1.29	United States.....	105	2.68
South Atlantic.....	28	1.63			
East South Central.....	15	3.87			

KEEPING LIVESTOCK

Over half of the reporting farmers allowed their hired laborers to keep on the place one or more kinds of livestock—chickens, pigs, cows, and horses or mules. (Table 10.) This privilege was most frequently given in the Southeastern and west South Central States, and least often in New England and the west North Central and Pacific States. Six out of seven hired men who were allowed it made use of the privilege. They did so most frequently in the East North and East South Central States, and least often in New England. Poultry was kept in nearly all cases in which the laborers kept any livestock. In about half the cases pigs or cows were kept, and in one-fourth, horses or mules.

TABLE 10.—Numbers of noncasual hired farm laborers reported allowed as a perquisite the keeping of livestock on their employers' farms, and the average numbers of the principal kinds kept, by geographic divisions, 1925

LABORERS ALLOWED TO KEEP LIVESTOCK

Kind of livestock	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Poultry.....	69	179	395	297	327	222	139	49	48	1,725
Pigs.....	51	144	193	175	306	189	121	36	22	1,237
Cows.....	31	70	234	185	244	194	120	42	31	1,151
Horses or mules.....	37	46	156	176	123	140	88	53	16	835
One or more kinds.....	80	202	452	383	343	238	156	79	59	1,902
None.....	102	199	372	516	89	52	68	64	77	1,539

LABORERS KEEPING LIVESTOCK

Poultry.....	40	147	361	253	266	186	105	30	33	1,421
Pigs.....	17	96	138	114	235	151	76	14	9	850
Cows.....	11	33	173	116	161	143	76	20	14	747
Horses or mules.....	18	22	99	109	48	87	52	34	7	476
One or more kinds.....	51	172	408	321	295	212	131	55	41	1,686
None.....	131	229	416	578	137	78	93	88	95	1,845

ANIMALS KEPT BY LABORERS

Poultry.....	34.2	46.1	74.0	84.7	34.5	42.3	34.2	39.3	36.3	55.8
Pigs.....	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.1	1.4	2.8
Cows.....	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.4
Horses or mules.....	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.3

Most farmers who allowed their noncasual laborers to keep any livestock allowed poultry. Decidedly the largest proportion of farmers giving the privilege was reported from the South Atlantic and South Central States, and the least from the far Western States. The most use of the privilege was reported from the East North and East South Central States, and the least from the New England States.

Pigs could be kept by one-third of the farm laborers, over two-thirds of whom made use of this privilege. Farmers in the Southeastern States allowed this arrangement in a much larger proportion of cases than others, and the largest proportion of farm laborers allowed it made use of the chance in these States. The least frequent allowance was reported from the West North Central and the Pacific States. Hired laborers of New England made least use of the opportunity given.

Farm operators allowed their farm laborers to keep cows in practically a third of the cases reporting; two-thirds of the men given the privilege made use of it. Southeastern farmers allowed the practice decidedly the most often; North Atlantic farmers, least. Farm laborers of the East North and East South Central States made the most use, and New Englanders the least use, of the arrangement.

Horses or mules could be kept by somewhat less than one-fourth of hired farm laborers, half of whom took advantage of the privilege. The South Central States farmers allowed it more often than farmers elsewhere, and three out of five farm laborers there made use of it,

but in barely as high proportion as in the Mountain and East North Central States. Middle Atlantic States farmers gave the privilege least often. Hired farm laborers of the South Atlantic States made least use of the opportunity.

The allowance or denial of the privilege to keep horses or mules does not mean so much as it would have meant 10 or 15 years ago. The data show that in the geographic divisions in which farmers gave the privilege least, they tended to give garage space for hired laborers' automobiles most often.

FEED FOR LIVESTOCK OWNED BY FARM LABORERS

Farmers reported that they furnished some feed for farm laborers' livestock three out of five times in which the men kept livestock. (Table 11.) This occurred most often in the North Central, and least often in the West South Central States.

Nearly half of their farm laborers' poultry flocks were given some feed by farm operators. Two thirds of the flocks in the North Central, but only one in five in the New England States, received feed.

Similarly, feed for pigs was most often allowed in the Pacific and North Central States, and least often in New England.

TABLE 11.—Average monthly farm value of feed furnished by farmers for the livestock allowed kept on the farm by noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

AVERAGE VALUE OF FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

Kind of livestock	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Chickens.....	1.46	2.48	4.02	3.47	1.65	2.26	2.15	2.15	1.61	3.11
Pigs.....	.58	3.05	3.59	2.41	2.03	1.91	2.54	2.30	.94	2.53
Cows.....	4.89	5.35	4.92	4.15	3.04	3.03	2.83	4.01	6.35	4.11
Horses or mules.....	5.80	4.12	4.67	3.65	5.01	4.42	3.91	4.45	5.00	4.31
Total (for livestock of one or more kinds).....	5.43	5.34	7.18	5.77	4.50	5.64	4.96	5.67	4.61	5.89

LABORERS RECEIVING FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Chickens.....	7	55	230	161	87	53	32	13	12	650
Pigs.....	3	37	66	48	76	45	29	5	5	314
Cows.....	9	27	126	92	68	57	26	15	10	428
Horses or mules.....	11	17	73	79	25	34	31	22	1	293
Total (for livestock of one or more kinds).....	22	85	295	236	139	92	68	35	20	992

Feed was most frequently given for farm laborers' cows in the North Atlantic States, and least often in the West South Central States.

In the Middle Atlantic and North Central States, farmers most frequently provided feed to their hired laborers allowed to keep horses or mules. On the Pacific coast they did so comparatively seldom.

PASTURE OR RANGE FOR LIVESTOCK OWNED BY FARM LABORERS

Three-fifths of farmers whose hired hands kept livestock of any kind were allowed pasturage or range for them. (Table 12.) This occurred most often in the South Central States, least in the North Atlantic States. The average value of the perquisite when furnished was \$2.98 for the whole country.

Farmers whose hired men kept poultry gave the privilege of range for them two times out of five.

Similarly, pasture or range for pigs was also given in two out of five cases.

Pasturage or range was more frequently given for cows than for any other livestock kept by noncasual farm laborers. It also averaged slightly more valuable than that for horses or mules which was the next most valuable. It was given four times out of five cases when the animals were kept.

The same privilege for horses or mules was most often given in the South Central States, and least in New England.

TABLE 12.—Average monthly farm value of pasture or range furnished for the livestock allowed kept on the farm by noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

AVERAGE VALUE OF PASTURE FOR LIVESTOCK

Kind of livestock	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
Chickens.....	Dollars 0.86	Dollars 1.03	Dollars 1.28	Dollars 1.57	Dollars 1.22	Dollars 1.40	Dollars 1.35	Dollars 0.81	Dollars 1.78	Dollars 1.33
Pigs.....	1.00	1.14	1.25	1.28	1.27	1.36	1.14	1.25	1.12	1.27
Cows.....	1.52	1.96	2.05	2.08	2.14	2.13	1.59	2.44	3.69	2.96
Horses or mules.....	3.75	1.85	1.81	2.21	1.87	1.81	1.65	2.09	2.83	1.94
Total (for one or more kinds of livestock).....	2.16	1.79	2.70	2.93	3.21	3.78	2.68	2.74	3.84	2.98

LABORERS RECEIVING PASTURE OR RANGE FOR LIVESTOCK

	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Chickens.....	7	38	159	101	144	107	49	5	10	620
Pigs.....	2	11	61	45	91	90	34	4	3	341
Cows.....	10	25	127	93	125	122	62	14	8	586
Horses or mules.....	3	7	62	73	32	67	40	18	3	305
Total (for one or more kinds of livestock).....	16	62	238	194	195	175	103	28	16	1,027

USE OF FARM HORSES OR MULES, TOOLS, AND VEHICLES

About three out of five noncasual farm laborers were reported to have had the use of their employers' horses or mules, and also of tools and vehicles, for their own purposes. (Table 13.) Use of the one usually meant use of the other. Use of vehicles included use of the employer's automobile occasionally.

TABLE 13.—Average monthly farm value of use of farm horses or mules, and of tools and vehicles allowed to noncasual hired farm laborers, by geographic divisions, 1925

Geographic division	Average monthly value of use of—		Number of laborers allowed use of—	
	Horses or mules	Tools and vehicles	Horses or mules	Tools and vehicles
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
New England.....	3.06	3.91	87	95
Middle Atlantic.....	2.54	3.37	242	220
East North Central.....	2.17	3.49	456	448
West North Central.....	2.48	3.84	409	418
South Atlantic.....	2.80	3.64	351	340
East South Central.....	3.43	3.69	253	231
West South Central.....	3.62	4.97	157	156
Mountain.....	3.62	5.90	77	66
Pacific.....	3.46	4.49	49	58
United States.....	2.77	3.83	2,081	2,032

GARDEN SPACE

Nearly half of the noncasual farm laborers were given land for gardens or small crops of their own. The plots averaged three-quarters of an acre in area. (Table 1.) Farmers in the South-eastern States appeared much the most generous in frequency of the allowance. The number of laborers receiving garden space, according to geographic division, follows: New England, 70; Middle Atlantic, 203; East North Central, 421; West North Central, 307; South Atlantic, 297; East South Central, 206; West South Central, 124; Mountain, 39; Pacific, 48; United States, 1,715.

GARAGE SPACE

Garage space for the farm laborer's automobile was given to three out of five hired men. Frequencies by geographic divisions were as follows: New England, 82; Middle Atlantic, 279; East North Central, 569; West North Central, 544; South Atlantic, 227; East South Central, 140; West South Central, 98; Mountain, 76; Pacific, 90; United States, 2,105. It is noticeable that districts in which small proportions of hired laborers kept horses usually tended to give garage space more often, and vice versa. Use of automobiles is gradually displacing use of horses among hired laborers.

MISCELLANEOUS PERQUISITES

In addition to the perquisites classified above, about a quarter of noncasual farm laborers received others. (Table 14.) These were frequently of considerable variety. They included the often-mentioned time off without loss of pay either as single days or for vacations, or for sickness, or for the men's own affairs. Other items less often mentioned included kerosene, gasoline and oil for the laborer's automobile, transportation, especially to points away from the farm, telephone service, subscriptions to farm papers. Still less frequently mentioned were such perquisites as seed or manures for gardens, share interests in certain areas of crops which were part of the farm enterprises, or in poultry raised. Some farm laborers had crop

acreage larger than gardens, for which their families could care, and from which the crops were theirs. Foods, or board for wife and child, and even medicines were mentioned.

The monthly value for miscellaneous perquisites for the country as a whole averaged \$4.77.

TABLE 14.—Average monthly farm value to noncasual hired farm laborers of miscellaneous perquisites, by geographic divisions, 1925

Geographic division	Average value of miscellaneous perquisites	Laborers reported receiving miscellaneous perquisites	Geographic division	Average value of miscellaneous perquisites	Laborers reported receiving miscellaneous perquisites
	Dollars	Number		Dollars	Number
New England.....	4.13	32	West South Central.....	4.75	48
Middle Atlantic.....	5.02	113	Mountain.....	3.85	27
East North Central.....	3.87	193	Pacific.....	13.80	30
West North Central.....	4.34	210	United States.....	4.77	836
South Atlantic.....	4.29	124			
East South Central.....	5.35	59			

PROPORTION OF REMUNERATION IN PERQUISITES

Practically two-fifths of the remuneration of noncasual farm laborers appears to be made up of perquisite values, either as payments in kind or in privileges of value to the men. (Table 15, and fig. 1.) The percentage of total values formed by perquisites tended to run highest where wages were lowest, in the South Atlantic and South Central States. There was the reverse tendency in districts that paid higher wages.

TABLE 15.—Percentage of total remuneration of noncasual hired farm laborers formed by perquisites and by wages, by geographic divisions, 1925

Perquisites	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
Board group:	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Board.....	11.7	15.6	14.9	19.7	12.0	11.7	14.8	20.7	14.9	16.2
Room.....	1.0	2.5	3.4	4.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	4.6	3.5	3.1
Washing.....	.7	1.4	1.5	2.2	.5	.7	1.6	1.3	.6	1.4
Total.....	14.3	19.5	19.8	26.3	14.2	13.8	17.8	26.6	19.0	20.7
Shelter group:										
House.....	3.5	4.7	4.8	2.9	5.8	4.7	4.9	2.9	4.0	4.1
Wood.....	2.3	2.1	1.2	.8	3.5	2.4	1.7	.3	1.0	1.5
All other.....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	(1)	.2	.2
Total.....	5.9	7.0	6.2	3.9	9.6	7.3	6.8	3.2	5.2	5.8
Dairy or poultry products:										
Milk.....	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.3
All other.....	.4	.3	.6	.3	.2	.5	.4	.2	(1)	.4
Total.....	2.4	2.5	4.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.1	2.7
Meats or meat products:										
Pork, ham, or bacon.....	.1	.3	1.2	.4	.8	.6	.2		.1	.5
All other.....	(1)	.1	.3	(1)	.5	.6	.1	.1		.3
Total.....	.1	.4	1.5	.4	1.3	1.2	.3	.1	.1	.8

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 15.—Percentage of total remuneration of noncasual hired farm laborers formed by perquisites and by wages, by geographic divisions, 1925—Contd.

Perquisites	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Flour or meal.....	0.1	0.1			1.0	0.5	0.1			0.1
Vegetables or fruit:										
Potatoes.....	.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	.5	.3	.3	0.2		.4
Apples.....	.3	.4	.3	.1	.4	.3	.1		0.1	.2
All other.....	.4	.5	.3	.2	.7	.6	.3	.2	.2	.4
Total.....	1.2	1.9	1.2	.5	1.6	1.2	.7	.4	.3	1.0
Miscellaneous foods.....		.1	.1		.3	.3	.4	.1		.1
Feed for laborers' livestock:										
Chickens.....	.1	.3	1.3	.6	.6	.5	.6	.1	.1	.6
Pigs.....		.2	.4	.1	.6	.5	.7			.3
Cows.....	.1	.2	.9	.4	.8	1.3	.6	.2	.2	.6
Horses or mules.....	.2	.3	.5	.4	.7	.9	.9	.9	.1	.5
Total.....	.4	1.0	3.1	1.5	2.7	3.2	2.8	1.2	.4	2.0
Pasture or range for laborers' livestock:										
Chickens.....	(¹)	.1	.3	.2	.7	.9	.5		.1	.3
Pigs.....			.1	.1	.4	.7	.3			.1
Cows.....	(¹)	.1	.3	.2	1.1	1.5	.8	.1	.2	.4
Horses or mules.....		.1	.2	.2	.3	.7	.6	.3	.1	.2
Total.....	1.1	.3	.9	.7	2.5	3.8	2.2	.4	.4	1.0
Use of employers' horses or mules.....	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.5	4.8	3.9	1.7	.9	1.8
Use of employers' tools or vehicles.....	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.0	4.2	4.1	4.8	2.7	1.5	2.3
Miscellaneous.....	.4	1.7	.9	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	.8	2.5	1.2
Total perquisites.....	28.4	37.4	41.2	39.8	45.1	44.3	43.5	38.6	31.4	39.5
Wages.....	71.6	62.6	58.8	60.2	54.9	55.7	56.5	61.4	68.6	60.5
Total remuneration.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.² This subtotal is made up of items each in themselves less than 0.1 per cent.

The board group (board, room, and washing) comprised about half the total value of perquisites, ranging from three-tenths in the Southeastern States, where the perquisites of the group were given least often, to nearly seven-tenths in the West North Central and Mountain States, where these perquisites were offered most often. The tendency in the South Atlantic and South Central States is to give hired farm laborers house or cabin, and fuel, and have them set their own tables. In the rest of the country, and especially in the West North Central and Mountain States, farm laborers are usually lodged and boarded with the farm family.

The group of shelter perquisites (house and fuel) was next largest, being one-seventh of total perquisite values.

No other group of perquisites constituted over 7 per cent of the total value of perquisites for the country or over 12 per cent for any geographic division.

Board, for the country as a whole, comprises three-quarters of the values of the board group, and two-fifths of the total value of all perquisites. It has a higher proportionate value than any other half-dozen single perquisites taken together.

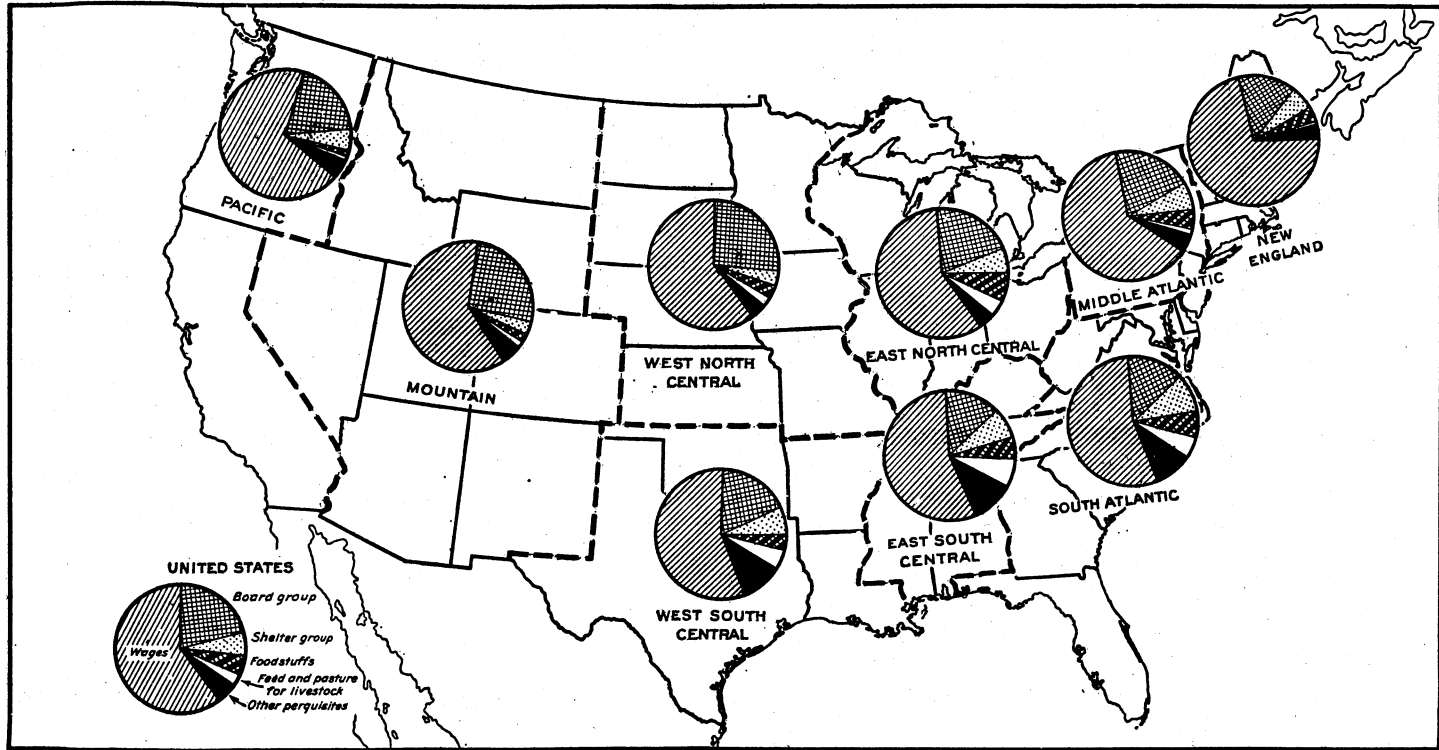


FIGURE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL REMUNERATION OF NONCASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS IN PERQUISITES AND WAGES, 1925
 Aside from wages, board forms the largest single part of the total remuneration of noncasual hired farm laborers as a class. Perquisites form a distinctly larger part of remuneration in the South than elsewhere, though board itself forms a smaller part there. (Compare with fig. 6.)

Similarly, the perquisite of next value, use of house, has three-quarters of the value of the shelter group, and one-tenth of the total

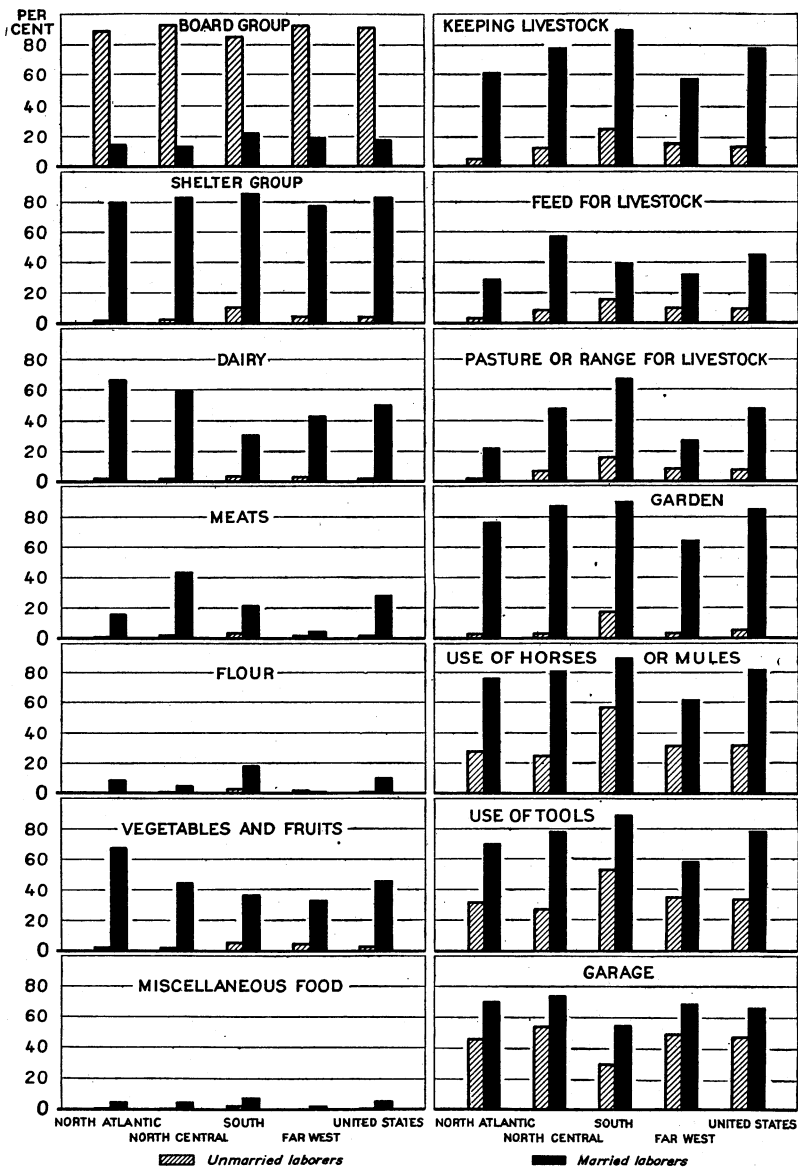


FIGURE 2.—PERCENTAGES OF NONCASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS RECEIVING PERQUISITES OF EACH KIND, 1925

Board is predominantly the perquisite of unmarried men, but they receive other perquisites less frequently than do married men.

perquisite values of the country. It comprised about 11 to 13 per cent of perquisite values except in the West North Central and Mountain States.

Use of room is the next requisite in proportionate values, amounting to 8 per cent of farm laborers' total requisite values. Its importance runs highest chiefly where that of value of house is lowest, by geographic divisions.

Milk constitutes 6 per cent of requisite values. It is of most importance as a requisite in the North Central and North Atlantic States. The use of employer's tools and vehicles also constitutes 6 per cent of requisite values.

WAGES AND PERQUISITES IN RELATION TO LABORERS' MARITAL STATUS

Board, usually including room and often including washing, is predominantly the requisite of unmarried farm laborers; over 80 per cent in every geographic division of the country were reported as receiving it. As many as one-fourth of the married men received board in the South Atlantic and Mountain States. Perquisites of the shelter and foodstuffs groups and of garden space pertain even more predominantly to the married men. Most other perquisites were given to a much larger proportion of the married than unmarried men. (Table 16 and fig. 2.)

Unmarried men receive some opportunity to keep livestock, especially in the South Atlantic and South Central States; horses or mules appear to predominate. They also get, but less often, some feed and pasturage for their stock.

TABLE 16.—Percentages of noncasual hired farm laborers receiving some of each group or kind of perquisites, by marital status and by geographic divisions, 1925

UNMARRIED LABORERS

Perquisites	New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Mountain	Pacific	United States
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Board: Board, room or washing.....	89.7	88.3	89.5	93.8	82.0	84.3	88.5	95.2	87.0	90.1							
Shelter: House or fuel.....		2.5	3.5	1.1	12.5	8.4	9.4	2.4	7.2	3.9							
Foodstuffs:																	
Dairy or poultry products.....		1.9	1.6	.7	4.7	3.6	1.0	1.2	4.3	1.7							
Meats or meat products.....		.6	1.9	.7	4.7	3.6	1.0		2.9	1.5							
Flour or meal.....				.2	3.9	3.6			2.9	.7							
Vegetables or fruit.....		3.1	3.0	.4	7.0	4.8	4.2	2.4	7.2	2.6							
Miscellaneous.....		.6	.5	.2	1.6	2.4	2.1			.6							
Allowed to keep livestock.....	2.9	5.6	12.4	11.3	23.4	24.1	26.0	25.0	5.8	13.6							
Feed for laborers' livestock.....	2.9	2.5	9.4	8.2	13.3	16.9	16.7	16.7	1.4	9.2							
Pasture for laborers' livestock.....	1.5	1.2	6.5	6.9	10.2	19.3	19.8	11.9	4.3	7.8							
Space for garden.....		3.7	3.8	1.6	22.7	12.0	14.6	2.4	4.3	5.4							
Use of employers' horses or mules.....	23.5	28.4	22.8	26.1	57.8	66.3	49.0	39.3	23.2	32.0							
Use of employers' tools or vehicles.....	29.4	32.1	26.9	27.0	55.5	55.4	46.9	35.7	33.3	33.2							
Garage space.....	39.7	48.8	57.8	52.6	32.0	31.3	29.2	39.3	62.3	48.4							
Miscellaneous.....	23.5	25.9	19.9	22.6	24.2	20.5	25.0	9.5	18.8	21.7							
None.....	7.4	5.6	4.3	2.0	3.1	2.4	2.1	1.2	2.9	3.2							

TABLE 16.—Percentages of noncasual hired farm laborers receiving some of each group or kind of perquisites, by marital status and by geographic divisions, 1925—Continued

Perquisites	MARRIED LABORERS									
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
Board: Board, room or washing	P. ct. 10.3	P. ct. 16.8	P. ct. 10.2	P. ct. 18.4	P. ct. 28.0	P. ct. 17.1	P. ct. 13.3	P. ct. 26.3	P. ct. 13.6	P. ct. 16.9
Shelter: House or fuel	67.3	85.7	85.6	78.7	82.4	89.3	82.0	73.7	80.3	82.4
Foodstuffs:										
Dairy or poultry products	59.8	68.9	62.3	54.5	29.7	30.2	34.4	45.6	39.4	49.8
Meats or meat products	7.5	20.2	52.8	32.3	28.4	18.0	10.9	7.0	1.5	28.7
Flour or meal	4.7	10.1	7.0	2.3	26.4	13.7	8.6	1.8	—	9.9
Vegetables or fruit	56.1	73.1	51.0	35.4	42.2	35.1	24.2	38.6	27.3	45.1
Miscellaneous	3.7	4.6	5.0	3.7	8.8	4.9	7.8	3.5	—	5.2
Allowed to keep livestock	43.9	67.6	82.2	72.6	87.8	91.2	82.0	57.9	54.5	76.6
Feed for laborers' livestock	17.8	33.6	58.7	54.2	40.5	37.1	39.8	38.6	25.8	44.1
Pasture for laborers' livestock	13.1	24.8	48.1	45.5	62.8	73.7	64.1	33.3	21.2	47.5
Space for garden	62.6	82.8	90.3	84.4	88.9	93.2	87.5	66.7	63.6	84.9
Use of employers' horses or mules	65.4	81.9	83.5	78.1	91.9	93.7	85.9	73.7	53.0	82.5
Use of employers' tools or vehicles	69.2	69.7	78.8	76.9	88.9	89.8	86.7	57.9	57.6	78.7
Garage space	53.3	78.2	78.6	68.9	60.5	49.3	51.6	66.7	72.7	66.9
Miscellaneous	16.8	30.7	25.5	24.2	29.4	21.5	18.8	28.1	22.7	25.1
None	9.3	4	9	1.2	.7	.5	1.6	5.3	9.1	1.7

ALL LABORERS¹

Board: Board, room or washing	42.0	46.1	47.0	65.3	44.9	36.2	45.5	67.8	51.5	51.1
Shelter: House or fuel	39.8	52.1	47.5	31.0	60.6	65.9	50.9	30.8	42.6	45.9
Foodstuffs:										
Dairy or poultry products	35.4	41.9	34.0	21.4	21.8	22.8	20.1	18.9	21.3	27.3
Meats or meat products	5.0	13.0	29.1	12.6	20.8	13.8	6.7	3.5	2.2	16.1
Flour or meal	2.8	6.5	3.6	1.0	19.2	10.7	4.9	7	1.5	5.6
Vegetables or fruit	33.1	44.9	29.0	14.0	31.0	25.9	15.6	16.8	16.9	25.4
Miscellaneous	2.2	3.0	3.0	1.6	6.5	4.1	5.4	1.4	—	3.1
Allowed to keep livestock	27.1	42.4	49.9	34.7	68.1	72.1	58.0	38.5	29.4	47.3
Feed for laborers' livestock	12.2	20.9	36.2	25.9	32.4	31.0	29.9	25.2	14.0	28.0
Pasture for laborers' livestock	8.8	15.2	29.4	21.9	46.5	58.3	45.1	20.3	11.8	29.2
Space for garden	38.7	50.9	50.6	33.6	68.1	69.3	56.2	28.0	33.1	48.1
Use of employers' horses or mules	51.4	60.3	55.8	46.2	81.9	85.9	70.1	52.4	37.5	59.4
Use of employers' tools or vehicles	54.1	55.1	55.0	46.9	76.4	79.7	69.6	44.1	44.9	57.6
Garage space	47.0	66.8	69.7	59.2	49.5	44.5	42.0	51.0	66.9	58.4
Miscellaneous	22.1	28.7	23.2	23.0	27.3	20.3	21.4	18.2	20.6	23.6
None	8.8	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.8	5.9	2.5

¹ Includes the unmarried, married, and also those widowed, divorced, or separated from their families, and those of unreported marital status.

There are some differences in the total values of wages and perquisites given to unmarried and to married noncasual farm laborers. (Table 17 and fig. 3.) In all geographic divisions and in most States married men were reported as receiving higher averages than unmarried men as was the case with wages alone.

The average of wages alone for unmarried men was \$42.29; for married men, \$49.81; for all farm laborers, \$46.31.

The average values of perquisites given hired farm laborers were \$29.87 for unmarried men, \$30.93 for the married, and \$30.34 for all. Geographic division averages showed the married men as somewhat favored, but decided exceptions are to be noted in New England and the Far Western States. This is the reverse of the case of wages; in the latter cases apparently unmarried men get board that is of comparatively high value, and the married men get perquisites of lower value. Average perquisite values showed much less absolute and

relative variation than did wages, from one geographic division to another.

Most significant are the averages of the combined value of perquisites and wages making up the total remuneration of noncasual farm laborers. Monthly averages for the United States were \$73.28

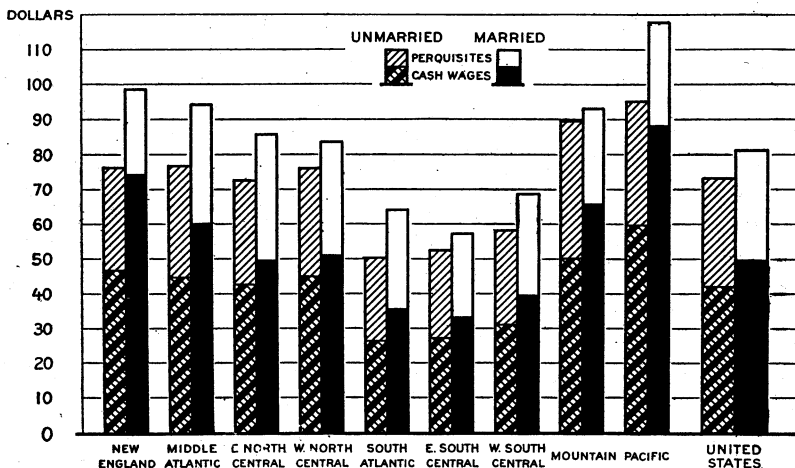


FIGURE 3.—AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUE OF PERQUISITES, WAGES, AND OF TOTAL REMUNERATION OF NONCASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS, 1925

Unmarried men get less wages and total remuneration, and usually less in perquisite values than do married men.

for the unmarried, \$81.30 for the married, and \$76.78 for all farm laborers. Geographic division averages were always in favor of the married as were those of all States except Alabama, New Mexico, and Nevada.

TABLE 17.—Average monthly wages, farm values of perquisites, and the combined values of wages and perquisites of noncasual hired farm laborers, by marital status, by States and geographic divisions, 1925

State and geographic division	Average monthly wages			Average monthly farm value of perquisites			Average monthly combined value of wages and perquisites		
	Un-married laborers	Married laborers	All laborers ¹	Un-married laborers	Married laborers	All laborers ¹	Un-married laborers	Married laborers	All laborers ¹
Maine.....	41.64	62.67	54.63	27.36	25.42	26.38	70.76	87.54	80.13
New Hampshire.....	42.93	75.66	62.68	31.21	27.56	28.91	79.14	100.14	92.30
Vermont.....	39.42	59.48	49.44	35.98	32.49	34.45	78.20	90.51	83.59
Massachusetts.....	57.80	84.24	75.03	18.62	15.52	15.84	76.52	105.61	93.30
Rhode Island.....	50.00	81.75	65.83	30.80	27.60	29.74	80.80	123.60	95.07
Connecticut.....	48.64	80.42	66.72	23.86	20.69	22.97	75.43	101.44	89.03
New England.....	46.70	74.40	63.21	27.89	23.31	25.08	76.20	98.56	88.15

¹ Includes also laborers widowed, separated from their families or divorced, and marital status unreported.

² These data for wages for all laborers do not exactly agree with those of Table 2. These data include all reports, complete or incomplete, whereas Table 2 includes only the data of complete reports as explained on page 3.

TABLE 17.—Average monthly wages, farm values of perquisites, and the combined values of wages and perquisites of noncasual hired farm laborers, by marital status, by States and geographic divisions, 1925—Continued

State and geographic division	Average monthly wages			Average monthly farm value of perquisites			Average monthly combined value of wages and perquisites		
	Un-married laborers	Married laborers	All laborers	Un-married laborers	Married laborers	All laborers	Un-married laborers	Married laborers	All laborers
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York.....	46.41	63.54	56.74	33.68	30.61	32.19	81.96	95.35	88.45
New Jersey.....	52.33	73.96	67.25	23.83	26.54	25.58	78.17	105.56	95.89
Pennsylvania.....	42.47	53.76	49.02	30.16	35.41	32.48	72.53	91.09	80.73
Middle Atlantic.....	44.89	60.29	54.07	31.34	32.40	31.84	76.82	94.43	85.20
Ohio.....	37.65	49.19	44.80	29.07	31.24	29.90	66.43	79.52	73.58
Indiana.....	38.71	42.03	40.70	28.90	39.12	33.61	68.62	82.87	75.24
Illinois.....	45.84	51.87	49.33	30.47	37.12	34.06	76.23	89.45	83.22
Michigan.....	40.98	55.13	48.26	32.90	30.97	31.79	74.05	85.94	79.89
Wisconsin.....	46.02	56.72	49.18	28.99	38.32	30.82	74.92	95.58	78.98
East North Central.....	42.71	49.66	46.44	29.72	35.71	32.37	72.64	85.92	78.60
Minnesota.....	46.28	55.05	48.48	28.81	30.29	29.12	75.83	82.94	77.20
Iowa.....	49.13	52.38	50.55	30.51	35.86	32.45	80.59	88.16	82.89
Missouri.....	33.82	43.07	39.41	25.18	30.91	28.16	59.43	72.93	66.40
North Dakota.....	46.68	61.94	48.88	32.13	37.40	32.75	79.61	101.90	82.25
South Dakota.....	49.49	47.34	49.29	29.43	44.57	30.76	79.59	94.57	80.81
Nebraska.....	44.35	56.22	48.82	30.10	30.24	30.14	74.68	87.10	77.12
Kansas.....	40.41	51.68	45.76	32.91	34.11	33.36	74.10	83.87	77.60
West North Central.....	45.11	51.01	47.41	30.08	33.52	31.15	76.02	83.75	78.21
Maryland.....	30.96	40.29	37.61	25.39	36.01	32.27	58.70	77.83	70.47
Delaware.....	36.67	53.80	50.13	22.00	25.53	25.18	62.00	78.40	76.76
Virginia.....	26.08	35.02	32.94	24.92	28.69	27.96	52.19	64.09	61.79
West Virginia.....	29.33	44.70	41.46	24.88	33.12	30.91	51.38	80.10	72.43
North Carolina.....	30.84	36.45	34.22	19.20	23.58	22.79	50.45	61.66	57.91
South Carolina.....	21.80	26.19	24.45	25.88	23.73	24.30	45.77	47.84	46.85
Georgia.....	21.45	28.41	25.97	22.66	29.16	26.33	44.50	56.47	51.30
Florida.....	33.83	52.38	44.96	27.50	20.82	23.06	53.00	77.82	69.56
South Atlantic.....	26.48	35.57	32.78	23.71	28.27	26.97	50.28	64.24	59.78
Kentucky.....	28.78	36.19	34.45	26.71	27.74	27.35	55.73	62.84	60.56
Tennessee.....	27.83	30.96	30.24	22.22	20.08	20.67	50.53	52.13	51.69
Alabama.....	25.47	30.17	28.25	27.94	22.43	24.82	52.71	48.79	50.65
Mississippi.....	26.79	35.72	31.45	25.11	35.07	30.58	51.22	73.71	63.58
East South Central.....	27.36	33.24	31.53	25.26	24.42	24.71	52.59	57.29	55.72
Arkansas.....	29.30	39.91	35.29	23.18	22.16	22.46	53.32	61.28	56.60
Louisiana.....	29.94	33.82	32.97	14.70	21.07	19.25	44.60	56.20	52.89
Oklahoma.....	32.45	40.90	35.73	30.20	30.29	30.23	63.82	70.14	65.68
Texas.....	31.41	41.07	37.99	25.44	37.02	32.92	59.30	78.22	71.43
West South Central.....	31.18	39.70	36.05	25.86	29.40	27.63	58.18	68.84	63.47
Montana.....	52.20	72.25	57.48	39.98	24.76	36.36	91.75	98.26	93.30
Idaho.....	55.63	74.50	62.20	40.46	31.18	38.13	96.88	111.42	100.51
Wyoming.....	47.41	71.65	51.71	41.63	33.00	39.71	89.73	104.05	92.91
Colorado.....	44.24	61.21	53.29	31.89	26.85	29.47	78.96	86.28	81.99
New Mexico.....	36.67	47.00	40.11	37.20	0	26.57	72.20	45.50	64.57
Arizona ¹		72.50	72.50						
Utah.....	59.00	66.67	63.18	30.88	31.00	30.90	92.12	101.00	93.90
Nevada.....	80.00	67.50	73.75	68.00	61.75	64.88	148.00	129.25	138.62
Mountain.....	50.31	65.80	56.49	38.48	28.21	35.13	89.83	93.25	90.94
Washington.....	53.43	85.45	63.83	36.61	21.75	33.04	89.66	113.00	95.26
Oregon.....	60.41	65.84	62.02	34.05	31.82	33.54	95.57	97.16	95.93
California.....	67.17	92.99	84.16	34.61	31.63	32.70	102.11	122.95	115.51
Pacific.....	59.93	88.21	73.79	35.17	30.09	33.00	95.29	117.99	104.98
United States.....	42.29	49.81	46.31	29.87	30.93	30.34	73.28	81.30	76.78

¹ Each Arizona report was for a married man; it indicated the giving of various perquisites, but did not give the values of all.

The proportions of total remuneration given in the various perquisites is very different for married and unmarried farm laborers.

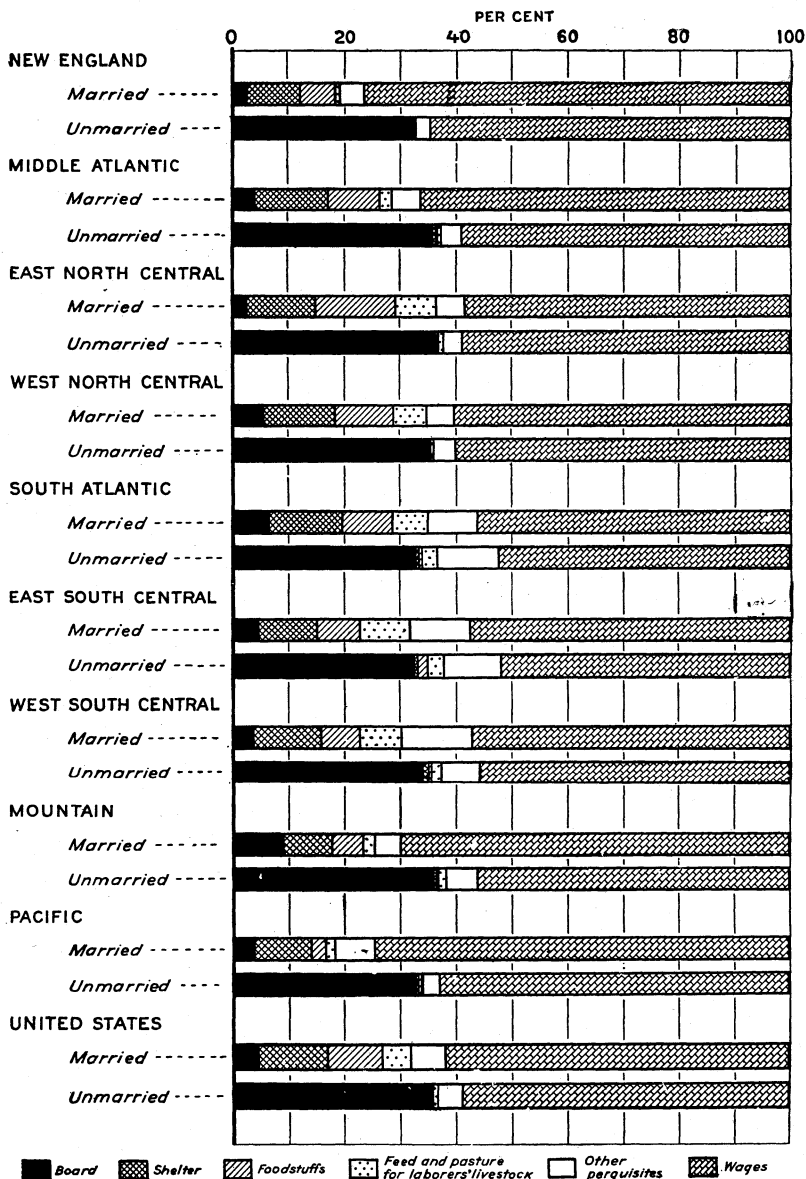


FIGURE 4.—PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL REMUNERATION OF NONCASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS IN PERQUISITES AND WAGES, 1925

Board comprises most of the perquisite values of unmarried noncasual hired farm laborers. The married laborers commonly receive a greater variety of perquisites, in which shelter and foodstuffs are most important.

(Table 18 and fig. 4.) Board is predominantly the perquisite of the unmarried. It comprises over half, usually two-thirds of perquisite

values, or a quarter of the total remuneration. The average unmarried laborers get little additional value or variety.

Compared with those of the unmarried, the perquisites of married farm laborers are characterized by variety and smaller proportionate values of the important perquisite items in the total remuneration. One item, house, predominates in the list; it accounts for one-fifth of the married noncasual laborers' perquisite values. Board is insignificant in amount in most geographic divisions; the reasons are the frequency with which unmarried men are boarded by their employers and the married men set their own tables, but receive food products for it. On the whole, the married laborers receive usually slightly less, sometimes only two-thirds as large a proportion of their remuneration as perquisites as do the unmarried.

TABLE 18.—Percentages of total remuneration of unmarried and married noncasual hired farm laborers formed by perquisites and by wages, by geographic divisions, 1925

UNMARRIED LABORERS

Perquisites	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Board group:										
Board.....	26.9	28.5	27.3	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.7	27.4	25.5	26.8
All other.....	5.9	7.4	9.0	9.1	6.6	6.0	7.3	8.4	7.3	8.3
Total.....	32.8	35.9	36.3	35.3	32.9	32.5	34.0	35.8	32.8	35.1
Shelter group:										
House.....		.3	.2	(¹)	.2	.4	.9	.4	.2	.2
All other.....		.1	(¹)		.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	(¹)
Total.....		.4	.2	(¹)	.5	.7	1.0	.5	.4	.2
Dairy or poultry products:										
Milk.....		.1	(¹)		.1	.4	.2	.1	(¹)	.1
All other.....		(¹)			(¹)	.2		.1		(¹)
Total.....		.1	(¹)		.1	.6	.2	.2	(¹)	.1
Meats or meat products.....		(¹)	.1	(¹)	.1	.4			.2	(¹)
Flour or meal.....				(¹)	.1	.1			(¹)	(¹)
Vegetables or fruit.....		.2	(¹)	(¹)	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Miscellaneous foods.....		(¹)			(¹)	.4				(¹)
Feed for laborers' livestock.....		.4	.3	.4	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	.1	.7
Pasture or range for laborers' livestock.....		.1	.2	.2	.7	.6	.6	.3	.2	.2
Use of employers' horses or mules.....	.6	1.0	.7	1.0	3.6	4.3	2.2	1.9	.4	1.2
Use of employers' tools or vehicles.....	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.1	1.6	2.3
Miscellaneous.....	.3	1.3	.8	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	.7	1.1	1.0
Total perquisites.....	35.2	41.0	41.0	39.9	47.7	48.0	44.1	43.6	37.0	41.0
Wages.....	64.8	59.0	59.0	60.1	52.3	52.0	55.9	56.4	63.0	59.0
Total remuneration.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

² The percentages given above add to 0.1 per cent less than this, but the deficiency is made up by the total of the percentages of less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 18.—Percentages of total remuneration of unmarried and married noncasual hired farm laborers formed by perquisites and by wages, by geographic divisions, 1925—Continued

MARRIED LABORERS

Perquisites	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Board group:										
Board.....	2.2	3.6	2.1	4.5	6.3	4.5	3.3	7.9	3.2	3.8
All other.....	.2	.4	.4	1.0	.3	(1)	.3	.9	.6	.5
Total.....	2.4	4.0	2.5	5.5	6.6	4.5	3.6	8.8	3.8	4.3
Shelter group:										
House.....	5.7	8.9	9.5	9.7	8.0	6.7	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.5
All other.....	4.0	4.4	2.8	3.1	5.1	3.7	3.5	.9	2.4	3.6
Total.....	9.7	13.3	12.3	12.8	13.1	10.4	11.9	8.8	10.4	12.1
Dairy or poultry products:										
Milk.....	3.3	4.2	7.6	6.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.2	5.0
All other.....	.6	.5	1.3	.7	.3	.5	.8	.6	.1	.7
Total.....	3.9	4.7	8.9	7.5	3.2	3.4	4.2	4.1	2.3	5.7
Meats or meat products.....	.2	.8	3.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	.7	.3	-----	1.6
Flour or meal.....	.1	.2	.1	(1)	1.4	.7	.2	-----	-----	.3
Vegetables or fruit.....	2.0	3.6	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	.4	2.0
Miscellaneous foods.....	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.4	.3	.7	.2	-----	.2
Feed for laborers' livestock.....	.7	1.7	5.6	4.1	3.1	3.7	4.0	1.6	.9	3.4
Pasture or range for laborers' livestock.....	.1	.5	1.6	1.8	3.2	5.3	3.5	.5	.6	1.9
Use of employers' horses or mules.....	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9	3.4	4.9	5.3	1.7	1.6	2.5
Use of employers' tools or vehicles.....	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	3.7	4.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	2.5
Miscellaneous.....	.4	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.0	4.1	1.4
Total perquisites.....	23.4	33.9	41.5	39.8	44.0	42.5	42.6	30.0	25.5	37.9
Wages.....	76.6	66.1	58.5	60.2	56.0	57.5	57.4	70.0	74.5	62.1
Total remuneration.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

WAGES AND PERQUISITES IN RELATION TO LABORERS' DEPENDENTS

No real relation is shown between the value of perquisites given noncasual farm laborers and the number of their dependents by the data afforded by this study. Wages, however, seemed to show such a relationship (Table 19) for the country as a whole. For all but one of the geographic divisions, the reported average wages of hired laborers with one or two dependents were distinctly higher than those of men with no dependents. The national averages showed that the wages of laborers with 1 dependent averaged 15 per cent higher than those of men having none; those with 2, 3, or 4 dependents, 20 per cent higher; those with 5 dependents, nearly 30 per cent higher.

Similarly, the average combined value of wages and perquisites for the country showed a slow, steady rise per number of dependents up to five, compared with the values received by farm laborers who had no one to support. (Table 19.) This rise is slower than in the case of wages. These ratios were supported by the data of all except one geographic division.

Increases of wages are likely to be given for length of service and laborer's experience and ability, rather than because of the needs of his family.

TABLE 19.—Average monthly value of wages, of perquisites, and of perquisites plus wages of 2,104 noncasual hired farm laborers by number of their dependents, in the United States, 1925

Number of laborers' dependents	Laborers	Wages	Perquisites	Perquisites and wages	Relative wages received by other laborers compared with those having no dependents. (Wages of group having no dependents=100.0)		
					Wages	Perquisites	Wages and perquisites
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>			
None.....	1,059	40.86	30.30	71.16	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.....	225	46.97	28.58	75.55	115.0	94.3	106.2
2.....	255	49.47	29.09	78.56	121.1	96.0	110.4
3.....	230	49.18	30.57	79.75	120.4	100.9	112.1
4.....	158	48.89	31.03	79.92	119.7	102.4	112.3
5.....	96	52.75	32.79	85.54	129.1	108.2	120.2
6.....	38	50.11	30.97	81.08	122.6	102.2	113.9
7.....	28	60.72	30.68	91.40	148.6	101.3	128.4
8.....	9	46.89	28.98	75.87	114.8	95.6	106.6
9.....	6	54.92	36.78	91.70	134.4	121.4	128.9

WAGES AND PERQUISITES IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF LABORERS' EMPLOYMENT

The practice of paying increased wages to employees of longer service, of longer experience, and of presumably higher skill is sup-

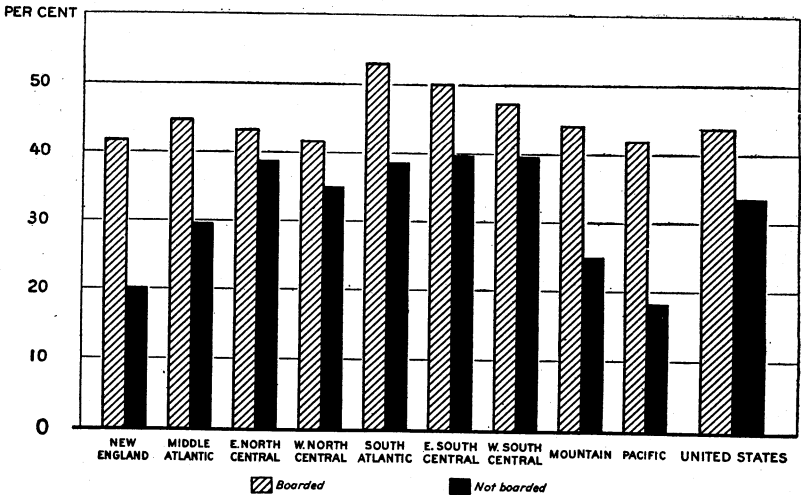


FIGURE 5.—REMUNERATION: PER CENT GIVEN IN PERQUISITES TO NON-CASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS

Noncasual hired farm laborers who are boarded get decidedly more of their total remuneration in form of perquisites than do those not boarded.

posed to be more or less in use in industries; in fact, it is often recognized in the use of sliding wage scales based on these factors. Correlation of the total values of perquisites plus wages with total length of noncasual farm laborers' employment on the same farm showed considerable variation in results by geographic divisions. In the North Central States there appears to be a gradual rise of total compensation for the first three or four years of service. The South Central States' reports show little of such tendency. Reports from the country as a whole showed that most of such benefit was received

within a year and a half after beginning work, although some came later. The practice of giving laborers higher wages for longer service and higher skill seems to be of rather limited application in the agriculture of this country.

WAGES AND PERQUISITES IN RELATION TO GIVING OR WITHHOLDING OF BOARD

The relative values of perquisites to total remuneration of the non-casual farm laborers for men boarded by their employers and those not thus boarded are brought out in Table 20 and Figure 5.

TABLE 20.—Average monthly farm values of board; of board, room, and washing; of total perquisites; and of perquisites plus wages, for noncasual hired farm laborers boarded and not boarded, by States, 1925

State and geographic division	Average monthly farm values for noncasual farm laborers									
	Boarded					Not boarded				
	Cases	Board	Board, room, and washing	Total perquisites	Wages	Perquisites plus wages	Cases	Total perquisites	Wages	Perquisites plus wages
Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Maine.....	11	23.14	26.32	28.99	44.91	73.90	11	22.24	65.88	88.12
New Hampshire.....	7	28.39	33.21	38.79	45.28	84.07	12	23.14	78.96	97.10
Vermont.....	7	22.86	29.14	33.28	48.86	82.14	5	33.49	58.84	92.33
Massachusetts.....	4	26.06	34.25	34.75	49.63	84.38	22	12.67	53.31	95.98
Rhode Island.....	1	23.00	32.00	35.26	60.00	95.20	2	27.62	96.00	123.62
Connecticut.....	5	25.60	32.40	33.40	40.20	73.60	10	16.56	80.60	97.16
New England.....	35	24.81	30.20	33.28	46.07	79.35	62	19.18	76.41	95.59
New York.....	48	25.90	31.96	37.18	47.79	84.97	44	25.55	65.63	91.18
New Jersey.....	4	27.50	32.50	35.75	48.75	84.50	12	22.23	80.03	102.26
Pennsylvania.....	61	23.08	28.77	35.06	41.22	76.28	48	28.76	57.26	86.02
Middle Atlantic.....	113	24.43	30.26	35.98	44.28	80.26	104	26.65	63.43	90.08
North Atlantic ¹	148	24.52	30.24	35.34	44.70	80.04	166	23.86	68.27	92.13
Ohio.....	45	20.44	26.13	31.74	39.32	71.06	51	28.28	47.52	75.80
Indiana.....	60	19.87	26.11	30.11	39.66	69.77	51	37.41	43.78	81.19
Illinois.....	78	21.26	28.05	34.63	47.04	81.07	83	34.03	51.24	85.27
Michigan.....	23	21.69	30.03	35.30	41.69	76.99	23	28.79	54.87	83.66
Wisconsin.....	69	22.45	29.64	35.71	46.20	81.91	24	17.00	54.17	71.17
E. N. Central.....	275	21.16	27.88	33.33	43.51	76.84	232	31.23	49.44	80.67
Minnesota.....	64	20.41	27.60	31.81	46.93	78.74	18	18.91	51.78	70.69
Iowa.....	118	22.45	29.80	33.09	49.69	82.78	54	31.36	52.17	83.53
Missouri.....	41	19.09	22.22	28.02	35.50	68.52	37	28.88	41.90	70.78
North Dakota.....	50	21.31	29.18	35.36	48.02	83.38	9	18.31	57.67	75.98
South Dakota.....	27	21.15	28.74	34.29	50.00	84.29	4	10.92	45.42	56.34
Nebraska.....	55	20.64	28.22	33.18	44.56	77.74	16	19.68	55.31	74.99
Kansas.....	52	22.18	30.72	35.12	41.99	77.11	23	29.54	48.78	78.32
W. N. Central.....	407	21.29	28.45	33.01	45.96	78.97	161	26.74	49.73	76.47
Maryland.....	15	20.87	26.45	38.88	33.00	71.88	17	26.45	42.78	69.23
Delaware.....	3	16.00	18.33	30.50	43.33	73.83	7	22.91	55.11	78.02
Virginia.....	26	15.02	17.51	29.67	30.08	59.75	31	26.53	36.97	63.50
West Virginia.....	8	15.00	18.88	36.76	32.63	69.39	7	24.22	51.69	75.91
North Carolina.....	15	14.40	16.47	29.01	28.36	57.37	17	17.30	41.09	58.39
South Carolina.....	14	13.61	15.36	31.58	20.64	52.22	15	17.51	24.33	41.84
Georgia.....	24	13.59	15.35	26.49	20.77	47.26	28	26.20	28.57	54.77
Florida.....	2	19.00	22.50	31.00	25.00	56.00	3	15.44	67.67	83.11
South Atlantic.....	107	15.35	18.07	30.99	27.39	58.38	125	23.51	37.50	61.01
Kentucky.....	20	16.08	18.48	26.50	32.06	58.56	23	28.08	34.22	62.30
Tennessee.....	19	13.08	15.64	23.98	26.50	50.48	39	19.05	33.23	52.28
Alabama.....	15	15.27	18.37	30.81	23.84	54.65	11	16.66	28.54	45.20
Mississippi.....	10	14.65	16.35	35.52	28.55	64.07	9	26.27	39.39	65.66
E. S. Central.....	64	14.78	17.31	28.18	27.93	56.11	82	22.06	33.55	55.61

¹ The North Atlantic States comprise those of New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

TABLE 20.—Average monthly farm values of board; of board, room, and washing; of total perquisites; and of perquisites plus wages, for noncasual hired farm laborers boarded and not boarded, by States, 1925—Continued

State and geographic division	Average monthly farm values for noncasual farm laborers									
	Boarded						Not boarded			
	Cases	Board	Board, room, and washing	Total perquisites	Wages	Perquisites plus wages	Cases	Total perquisites	Wages	Perquisites plus wages
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Arkansas.....	20	13.74	17.66	23.23	30.20	53.43	15	21.63	40.00	61.63
Louisiana.....	2	20.00	23.00	24.50	21.50	46.00	12	18.38	35.66	54.04
Oklahoma.....	24	19.00	24.48	30.59	33.42	64.01	9	28.27	41.50	69.77
Texas.....	15	19.63	23.23	34.34	33.80	68.14	24	32.03	41.46	73.49
W. S. Central.....	61	17.47	21.89	28.90	32.07	60.97	60	26.14	39.94	66.08
South Central.....	125	16.09	19.54	28.53	29.95	58.48	142	23.78	36.25	60.03
Montana.....	17	26.47	34.22	40.10	53.73	93.83	3	16.26	77.50	93.76
Idaho.....	11	27.68	35.86	41.41	55.64	97.05	4	31.16	80.25	111.41
Wyoming.....	8	25.75	33.06	41.06	50.47	91.53	1	28.90	75.00	103.90
Colorado.....	13	23.19	28.08	33.11	44.85	77.96	12	25.01	62.29	87.30
New Mexico.....	5	24.00	33.00	37.20	35.00	72.20	2	0	45.50	45.50
Arizona.....	0						0			
Utah.....	3	28.33	40.50	41.17	58.33	99.50	2	15.50	70.00	85.50
Nevada.....	3	37.00	42.00	76.50	65.00	141.50	0			
Mountain.....	60	26.30	33.61	40.59	50.95	91.54	24	22.22	66.96	89.18
Washington.....	19	26.16	32.42	35.37	54.37	89.74	5	24.79	91.50	116.29
Oregon.....	17	23.74	32.16	38.68	58.58	97.26	5	16.09	75.33	91.42
California.....	15	30.40	38.10	55.34	62.89	118.23	27	20.12	93.87	113.99
Pacific.....	51	26.60	34.01	42.34	58.28	100.62	37	20.21	91.05	111.26
Far Western ²	111	26.44	33.81	41.39	54.32	95.71	61	21.00	81.57	102.57
United States.....	1,173	21.06	27.15	33.51	42.62	76.13	887	26.05	51.44	77.49

² The Far Western States comprise those of the Mountain and Pacific States.

For the men boarded, the value of board alone was usually reported as fully three-quarters that of the board group, which includes board, room, and washing. The board group itself has a widely variable relationship, by geographic divisions, to the total value of perquisites of the men receiving board. As a whole it forms four-fifths of the value of perquisites given.

The proportion of total remuneration given in perquisites runs decidedly higher for the boarded farm laborers than for those not boarded. The former group received from two-fifths to half their payment in perquisites, averaging about four-ninths. The South-eastern States gave half the laborer's remuneration as perquisites—the highest proportions reported.

Farm laborers who were not boarded received from about one-fifth to two-fifths of their compensation in perquisites, averaging one-third.

The Department of Agriculture has gathered farm-wage data for years, but has taken into consideration no perquisites except board. The Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates collects wage data at quarterly intervals at present. The published data give farm wage rates as ordinarily discussed, that is, cash rates per month or per day, with or without board.

The wage rates for farm laborers per month with and without board, as reported in this study, are given in Table 20. Corresponding data for the year 1925 have been calculated from the published quarterly reports of the department. (Table 21.) Comparison of the two sets of data as to wages alone shows variations between them which are explained by necessary differences in methods and results of procuring the two sets of data. The data of this study are not to be considered as replacing those of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates but as supplementing them, in the effort to find what relative parts wages and perquisites play in the total remuneration of farm laborers.

TABLE 21.—Average wages¹ paid to hired farm laborers per month, with and without board, by geographic divisions, 1925

Geographic division	Average monthly wages		Geographic division	Average monthly wages	
	With board	Without board		With board	Without board
North Atlantic.....	<i>Dollars</i> 45.53	<i>Dollars</i> 66.86	South Central.....	<i>Dollars</i> 25.76	<i>Dollars</i> 36.60
East North Central.....	40.24	54.74	Far Western.....	51.89	73.91
West North Central.....	40.39	53.73			
South Atlantic.....	26.16	37.02	United States.....	34.59	48.46

¹ Weighted averages of the quarterly reports for April, July, and October, 1925, and January, 1926, issued by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

There has been some doubt as to just what farmers considered to be included under "board" when reporting wage rates to the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. In some localities board is often understood to include not only table board but also lodging and even some laundry work for the farm laborer. The wage data issued by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates shows a difference of \$13.87 per month between wage rates with and without board in 1925. (Table 21.) This difference probably closely represents the value of table board alone. It is 28.6 per cent of the reported average wage rate without board, and corresponds closely to the percentage (27.7) which the value of board (\$21.07) forms of the total remuneration of boarded laborers (\$76.13) as reported in this study.

WAGES AND PERQUISITES IN RELATION TO NONAGRICULTURAL WAGES

As farmers must compete with employers in other industries for labor, they must pay wages which roughly correspond, especially if they are located in the vicinity of industrial districts. Both farmers and laborers are accustomed to compare city wages with farm wages, usually to the disadvantage of the latter. The comparisons are likely to be made with little consideration of such factors as the farm value of perquisites and the city costs of their equivalents; the purchasing power of the dollar in city and country; in short, real wages on and off the farms. Other factors of importance that are often overlooked are the periods of unemployment or partial employment to be expected in many industries, and the training and skill required in many trades. These factors can be merely men-

tioned here in comparing farm wage rates with certain other wage rates.

Because farm laborers are commonly classed with the unskilled or common laborers of other industries in discussing ability and wage rates, farm wage rates are here compared with those of common laborers.

Nonagricultural wage payments are practically always quoted as cash; remuneration for such employment usually carries no perquisites.

Representative industrial wage rates are given in Table 22. The farm wage rates, without board, reported by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates are, in each geographic division, decidedly lower than those for common labor. The same is true, except for the Pacific States, of the cash-wage rates reported in this study. Such comparisons are the usual ones which do not take into consideration the perquisites of farm laborers. But if one includes with the wages of farm laborers the perquisite values reported in this study, the remuneration of unboarded farm laborers in 1925 was, on the whole, slightly higher than that for common laborers. It was lower only in the East North Central and South Atlantic States.

TABLE 22.—Average monthly full-time earnings of adult male laborers in certain industries calculated from data published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industry	Class of labor	Date of inquiry	Geographic division	Full-time monthly earnings ¹
				<i>Dollars</i>
Lumber manufacturing.....	Common.....	1925.....	United States.....	74.04
Slaughtering and meat packing, all departments.	do.....	1925.....	do.....	88.96
Woolen and worsted goods manufacturing.	do.....	1926.....	do.....	91.58
Machine shops.....	do.....	1925.....	do.....	96.12
Paper box-board manufacturing.	do.....	1925.....	do.....	99.16
Foundries.....	do.....	1925.....	do.....	105.21
Motor vehicle manufacturing	do.....	1925.....	do.....	149.71
Bituminous coal mining	Inside.....	1926.....	do.....	² 94.92
Do.....	Outside.....	1926.....	do.....	² 98.25
Anthracite coal mining	Inside.....	1924.....	do.....	² 122.58
Do.....	Outside.....	1924.....	do.....	² 122.71
Metalliferous mines.....	Underground.....	1924.....	do.....	91.83
Railroads.....	Track and roadway section.	May, 1925.....	do.....	² 72.56
Do.....	Extra gang and work train.	do.....	do.....	² 76.23
Do.....	Common (in shops, enginehouses, power plants, and stores).	do.....	do.....	² 79.82
12 selected industries ³	Entering, common.....	Jan. 1, 1926.....	do.....	⁴ 76.21
Do.....	do.....	do.....	New England.....	⁴ 82.22
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Middle Atlantic.....	⁴ 80.76
Do.....	do.....	do.....	East North Central.....	⁴ 85.31
Do.....	do.....	do.....	West North Central.....	⁴ 74.70
Do.....	do.....	do.....	South Atlantic.....	⁴ 84.08
Do.....	do.....	do.....	East South Central.....	⁴ 49.86
Do.....	do.....	do.....	West South Central.....	⁴ 56.12
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mountain.....	⁴ 76.40
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Pacific.....	⁴ 86.45

¹ Based on 25 working days per month.

² Actual earnings.

³ The industries included were: Automobile; brick, tile, and terra cotta; cement; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; foundry and machine shop products; iron and steel; leather; lumber (saw mills); paper and pulp; petroleum refining; slaughtering and meat packing; public utilities (including street railways, gas works, and electric power and light plants).

⁴ Based on 45.5 working hours per week, the average full-time week of a group of important industries.

WAGES AND PERQUISITES IN RELATION TO CITY FAMILY USAGES AND EXPENSES

Comparative data are not available for all farm perquisites considered, but Table 23 gives some interesting comparisons of the farm and city values of certain of them, and the average city purchases and expenses for such commodities and services.

TABLE 23.—Average value and quantity of certain perquisites given to noncasual hired farm laborers compared with average consumption and cost of similar commodities and services to city consumers

Item	Unit	Average monthly consumption by farm laborers, when received as perquisites			Average monthly consumption by city families using the item	
		Quantity received	Farm value	Value at city prices ¹	Quantity ²	Cost ³
		Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Dollars
Board.....			20.88			⁴ 37.50
Room.....			6.17			⁴ 15.00
Washing.....			2.88			⁴ 3.85
Board, room, and washing.....			⁵ 26.65			⁴ 56.15
House.....			9.44			⁶ 9.42
Wood.....	Cord.....	1.13	4.38	⁷ 10.34		
Coal.....	Ton.....	.54	3.72	⁹ 4.82		
Gas.....	Thousand cubic feet.....	8.00	4.67	¹⁰ 4.30		
Electricity.....	Kilowatt-hour.....	24.38	1.84	(11)		
Total for fuel and light.....						⁷ 4.91
Total for house and fuel.....			⁵ 12.12			
Milk.....	Quart.....	118.20	8.64	16.55	30.0	4.20
Butter.....	Pound.....	7.45	2.94	4.08	6.5	3.56
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	8.15	2.34	4.25	5.1	2.66
Chickens.....	Fowl.....	3.97	3.31	¹² 5.81	¹² 2.4	¹² 3.51
Pork, ham, and bacon.....	Pound.....	28.65	4.33	¹⁴ 10.49	3.2	¹⁴ 1.17
Lard.....	do.....	8.19	1.40	1.91	4.8	1.12
Beef.....	do.....	12.52	1.71	¹⁶ 1.73	5.2	¹⁷ 72
Flour.....	do.....	45.99	2.35	2.81	22.3	1.36
Meal.....	do.....	47.82	1.28	2.58	6.8	.37
Potatoes.....	Bushel.....	1.81	2.73	3.91	1.0	¹⁸ 2.14
Apples.....	do.....	1.28	1.31		.4	

¹ Calculated, except as otherwise noted, from average retail prices in the United States, 1925, in Retail Prices, 1890 to 1925, U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statistics Bul. 418.
² Calculated from Cost of Living in the United States, U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statistics, Bul. 357.
³ Calculated, except as otherwise noted, from U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statistics, Buls. 357 and 418.
⁴ Families of all income groups are included unless otherwise noted.
⁵ Minimum cost for fair standard of living for single male industrial workers, New York City, 1926. Calculated from Cost of Living in New York City, 1926, National Industrial Conference Board, p. 89.
⁶ The average total value for farm laborers receiving, or expense for city persons paying for, one or more of the items specified.
⁷ For 4.2 rooms.
⁸ For families having incomes of less than \$75 per month.
⁹ Calculated at average price of average city purchase; data obtained from U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statistics, Bul. 357, p. 391.
¹⁰ Calculated from average prices of bituminous coal, January and July, 1925. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statistics, Bul. 418, p. 202. Similarly, the cost of Pennsylvania White Ash anthracite stove size would be \$8.26; chestnut size, \$8.18.
¹¹ Natural gas, at Cleveland, Ohio, \$4.30; at Columbus, Ohio, \$4.40; at Pittsburgh, Pa., \$4.80.
¹² Average farm value is 7.5 cents per kilowatt hour, which is less than the average rate in many cities. The writer found no available average rate for the United States for 1925.
¹³ For 4-pound hens.
¹⁴ Hens.
¹⁵ As pork chops, \$10.49; as bacon, \$13.38; as ham, \$15.07.
¹⁶ As pork chops, \$1.17; as bacon, \$1.49; as ham, \$1.78.
¹⁷ As plate beef, \$1.73; as chuck roast, \$2.70; as rib roast, \$3.71; as round steak, \$4.34; as sirloin steak, \$5.08.
¹⁸ As plate beef, \$0.72; as chuck roast, \$1.12; as rib roast, \$1.55; as round steak, \$1.81; as sirloin steak, \$2.12.
¹⁹ For 60-pound bushel.

Inasmuch as board, room, and washing are usually given only to unmarried farm laborers, the data for those items are compared with the cost of similar accommodations for single industrial laborers. Both classes of laborers perform physical work, and probably accept plainer accommodations than do salaried workers.

The rental value of the farm tenant house and the values of fuels are compared with the expenses of city families who have monthly incomes of less than \$75. The families of this group have incomes nearest those of the farm laborers reported in this study. Their house rent costs appear low. Their dwellings probably afforded only minimum accommodations and conveniences considered in relation to American standards of living and decency. Many farm tenant houses are no better.

The remainder of the farm perquisite quantities and values are compared with the consumption and expense of city families without regard to income. The reported farm values are compared with city values of same quantities of commodities as determined from retail price quotations. The city family average consumption and expense are compared with the farm allowances and values.

The unit values of all the farm laborers' perquisites, except gas, were found to be decidedly lower on the farm than in the city for corresponding commodities or services. This means higher expenses to the city families than are chargeable against the farm laborers, which would tend to reduce city purchase and consumption. This appears to be the case, because the average quantities of commodities purchased by the city families, for which comparative data are obtainable, were found in most cases to be smaller than the farm allowances of the same things as perquisites.

The costs to the farm operator of giving many perquisites are actually considerably less than the farm values of the perquisites, and even less in comparison with their values to the farm laborers. For instance, the firewood furnished may be dead wood that the farm laborer himself cuts from the farm wood lot. Chickens, pigs, cows, or horses may pick up much of their living from what would otherwise go to waste or be idle fields. The vegetables and fruit may be unmarketable because of slight blemish or inferior size, yet they may be acceptable for farm home use. The farmer is seldom put to any inconvenience or cost in giving garden or garage space to the hired laborer, or in allowing him to use his farm horses, tools, or vehicles.

From these examples, it is fairly clear that the farm laborer's perquisites with an average farm value of about \$30 per month would probably cost twice as much if he had to pay for them at city rates. Such expenses would force him to curtail the family use of those commodities. In addition, city living conditions would afford little chance to replace, even for pay, some farm perquisites such as garden space, chance to keep livestock, or to receive the milk, meats, fruits, and vegetables, and other farm products which so many farm laborers are given. The laborer's family would have to go without or pay for these and other farm privileges which are difficult to evaluate, but which would be much missed by a family accustomed to them.

PERQUISITES AND WAGES OF CASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS

INTRODUCTORY CONSIDERATIONS

Thousands of casual farm laborers are hired on farms in the United States for hundreds of rush jobs for which the usual farm-labor forces are insufficient. Most of these rush jobs are harvesting and closely related operations. The casual laborers are consequently a vital part of the agricultural labor supply. Yet, important as they are, farmers in many parts of the country know comparatively little about them: Whence they come; whither they go; what cycles of employment, of unemployment, and search for work they pass through in a year; their earnings; and their hopes and aims in relation to agriculture. They are on the farm this week, and gone next week. The average farmer has little interest in them except to procure their help to rush his work and then to discharge them.

To supplement information concerning the wages and perquisites of noncasual farm laborers, an inquiry was made in November, 1926, concerning those of casual farm laborers in that year. As in the former inquiry, a questionnaire was sent to all parts of the country. (Appendix B.)

There were some important differences in the information sought in this inquiry compared with the one concerning noncasual farm laborers. Because casual labor is so often employed for specific work, this questionnaire asked the nature of the work for which each correspondent hired the casual laborer upon whose wages and perquisites he reported; the average duration of such employment, both on a single farm and in the vicinity; usual way of reckoning money wages and the wage rates; average cash earnings per day; the general nature and farm value of payments in kind (rather than in the detail of the earlier inquiry concerning noncasual laborers); whether the worker was from a local or more distant point.

Data were collected concerning over 200 single jobs or closely related groups of farm jobs. The fact that most of the jobs were of short average length necessitated tabulation of the data on the daily basis rather than on the monthly basis as in the study of noncasual laborers.

The correspondents were requested to report concerning a laborer capable of doing an adult's work. This excluded juvenile workers, and probably many women. Women and children frequently do nearly or quite as much work as a man engaged in the same work, but often do not get so high wages. To include them would probably lower slightly the average rates of earnings as reported in this study especially in truck-crop and fruit-harvest work.

Farmers in the United States hire casual laborers for a wide variety of rush work when their usual labor forces are insufficient to perform operations as quickly as necessary. Crop progress, weather conditions, working methods, character, and number of laborers—all are factors that help a farmer to decide what farm operations are rush jobs requiring casual laborers. Some fruits must be picked within a day or two if they are to reach market in proper condition. Weather conditions in some areas allow wheat to stand until it may be cut and threshed by the combine-harvester; in other areas the crop must be cut by a binder, and shocked, and then threshed after curing in the shock. Tobacco seedlings must be transplanted from seed bed to field by hand in some districts; in others the terrain, soil, short season,

and costly labor supply allow and compel the use of transplanting machines. Some laborers are considered as unsuited in age and intelligence to care for and work with livestock and machinery, but as better fitted for certain types of manual labor.

Casual farm laborers begin their work in a small way at the very beginning of the crop season. Pruning and spraying fruit trees, plowing for and planting wheat, and transplanting seedlings require considerable extra help on some farms. Growing crops demand increased labor forces at various stages. Cotton must be chopped, sugar beets need extra labor for blocking and thinning, and truck and market-garden crops need transplanting and weeding.

Most of the great variety of work done by casual farm laborers is harvest work. It occurs over all parts of the country. The cotton and grain crops are conspicuous among those requiring large harvest forces. Truck and fruit crops require many people for picking and other marketing preparations. Some winter casual labor is needed in the North at the time of ice cutting.

Prominent among the crops reported as requiring rush workers are the grain crops such as corn at picking and husking time, and wheat at cutting and threshing time. Among field crops, potatoes must be dug, cotton picked, and tobacco cut or primed. The succession of truck-crop harvests calls for much handwork in picking, cutting, pulling, cleaning, bunching, grading, and packing. Apples, oranges, and strawberries must be picked, graded, and packed. Round-up of cattle and lambing of sheep call for casual range laborers.

CASUAL LABORERS' WORKING TIME

The average working time per week on casual farm jobs (Table 24) is influenced to varying extent by crop conditions, weather, market demands, and marketing practices. The average number of days per week ranged from 3 to 7 on individual jobs, and averaged 5.6 for all jobs. The jobs with the most broken time—under 5 days per week—were only 19 in number, involving less than 1 per cent of the workers. These were all such that weather conditions like rain could easily prevent work or render crop conditions unsuitable for work, as in haying and the harvesting of small grains.

TABLE 24.—Average numbers of days of work afforded in certain types of agriculture and agricultural operations to casual hired farm laborers in the United States, 1926

Type of agriculture and operation	Average days of work			Reports on days of work		
	Per week	On a single farm	In the vicinity	Per week	On a single farm	In the vicinity
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Market garden and truck crops.....	5.7	44.7	60.9	60	61	61
Small fruits and grapes.....	5.8	25.0	35.0	76	78	84
Orchard fruits and nuts.....	5.8	39.7	54.6	230	237	239
Grain and field crops:						
Corn picking and husking.....	5.6	27.0	40.8	613	624	633
Corn ensiling.....	5.5	5.5	21.5	205	210	210
Wheat harvest.....	5.7	15.3	27.3	426	447	448
Grain threshing.....	5.5	9.7	26.8	177	184	184
Haying and baling hay.....	5.5	23.9	38.2	639	667	665
Potato digging.....	5.7	16.1	32.5	149	155	155
Cotton picking.....	5.1	52.3	72.5	490	513	520
All grain and field crops ¹	5.5	26.5	41.7	4,624	4,828	4,865
Livestock.....	6.2	25.9	50.8	15	15	14
All types ²	5.6	27.2	42.5	5,007	5,221	5,264

¹ Including miscellaneous grain and field crops. ² Including miscellaneous types not specified above.

The jobs reported as requiring over six days work weekly were 18 in number, involving 1 in 40 workers. These were almost wholly concerned with harvesting quickly such perishable products as fruit, or were concerned with livestock.

Casual farm laborers' jobs vary greatly in length, somewhat according to character of work (Table 24); they averaged 27.2 days in length, or practically a month. One-fourth of the jobs reported averaged not over two weeks, affecting somewhat over 10 per cent of all laborers concerning whom reports were received. One month or less is the limit for somewhat over half of the jobs, and two months is the limit for 17 out of 20 jobs.

Those jobs lasting a fortnight or less are chiefly harvesting and threshing small grain, haying, and silo filling. Some crops or types of work furnish long seasons or successions of jobs lasting fairly steadily three months or longer. Thus truck crops provide a succession of jobs from time of transplanting to gathering, and sugar beets from blocking and thinning to pulling. Cotton picking is one of the longest single jobs of unchanging character; it is reported to average practically two months on the single farm.

The average length of time for which work of a stated kind is available for casual laborers in the vicinity from which the correspondent reported is practically seven weeks. (Table 24.) This averages half again as long as the average farmer hires for such work. It might be thought that this would enable a casual worker to get a second job near his first one with little loss of time or money. If there is a succession of jobs of the same type, this may be relatively true. But such conditions seldom prevail. Several jobs, notably grain harvesting, silo filling, and fruit picking, do not last over a month—often not over three weeks—in a locality. On the other hand the succession of operations on truck crops and sugar beets provides comparatively steady work for 3, 4, and even 5 months in a locality. Some single jobs, such as cotton picking, afford comparatively long and steady local employment.

In two-thirds of the cases reported here, the casual work on a single farm averaged over half of the time such work was available in the vicinity, and in one-fourth of the cases, all of the time. Furthermore, most farmers try to secure their needed laborers early in the season. This plainly affords the majority of casuals little or no chance to find new jobs of the same kind near, and with minimum expense and loss of time and wages. Discharge at the end of most casual farm jobs forces the laborer to follow his work to new localities with the advance of the season, or to seek different employment.

DAILY WAGE EARNINGS

Daily wage earnings of casual laborers vary greatly. The range reported was from \$1 to \$11 per day for individual laborers. The average was \$3.18. (Table 25.) Pay rates depend much upon labor demand and the supply, the skill required, and the perquisites furnished.

TABLE 25.—Average daily wages and values of perquisites in certain types of agriculture and agricultural operations of casual hired farm laborers in the United States, 1926

Type of agriculture and operation	Average daily earnings in—			Reports on—		Laborers reported as receiving—	
	Wages	Perquisites ¹	Perquisites and wages ²	Wages	Perquisite values	Perquisites ³	No perquisites
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Number	Number	Number
Market garden and truck crops.....	3.12	1.16	3.92	60	24	44	17
Small fruits and grapes.....	3.33	.88	3.93	79	28	54	30
Orchard fruits and nuts.....	3.68	1.16	4.16	241	81	133	110
Grain and field crops:							
Corn picking and husking.....	4.37	1.44	5.70	629	382	585	54
Corn ensiling.....	3.17	1.07	4.06	207	105	177	34
Wheat harvest.....	3.54	1.42	4.78	449	222	425	26
Grain threshing.....	3.49	1.36	4.64	183	104	170	15
Haying and baling hay.....	2.89	1.24	3.92	669	324	577	99
Potato digging.....	3.86	1.18	4.65	158	72	121	39
Cotton picking.....	2.00	.83	2.43	515	219	387	138
All grain and field crops ⁴	3.14	1.28	4.20	4,860	2,462	4,297	628
Livestock.....	5.85	1.22	6.27	14	10	15	0
All types ⁵	3.18	1.27	4.20	5,256	2,605	4,543	787

¹ When and as given. Cases in which no perquisites were given were not included in computing these averages.

² The total values of wages and perquisites, or of total earnings, do not represent the sums of average cash earnings and of perquisite values as reported to the left. Many reports were incomplete, some as to wages, others as to perquisite values. Their data were included in the separate respective tabulations of cash wages or earnings and of perquisites, if complete in the one, even though not in the other. The reports included in calculating total earnings were complete in both respects, so their values could be totaled for tabulation. Cases in which no perquisites were given are included in calculating these averages.

³ Whether or not reporting the values of perquisites given.

⁴ Including miscellaneous grain and field crops.

⁵ Including miscellaneous types not specified above.

The casual jobs which had average daily wages of under \$2 were almost wholly reported from the South Atlantic and the South Central States. They include, for example, asparagus cutting (with the lowest average wage reported), cotton plowing and chopping, fodder pulling, and harvest work of various kinds on sugarcane. Cotton picking averaged exactly \$2 in daily wages. Most truck-crop work brings between \$2 and \$4 per day. The jobs bringing more than \$3 are rush jobs such as transplanting or harvesting. Most berry picking pays less than \$3 per day. Most orchard fruit and nut picking jobs were reported at between \$3 and \$4; peach picking paid \$2.83.

By far the highest paid casual job listed in the reports is the shearing of sheep and goats. Pay is by the head, and earnings were reported as averaging \$8.16 per day.

VALUES OF PERQUISITES PER DAY

Farm practices in the giving of perquisites often vary greatly within short distances within even the same State, as well as throughout the Nation. Practices common in small-fruit farming are often not the same as those of orcharding, for example.

The average total values of perquisites actually given are reported in Table 25. The average is \$1.27 per day when and as perquisites were given, no account being taken of those laborers who received none.

Including the latter in the computation, the average daily value of perquisites given all casual laborers is \$0.97.

Average values of perquisites distinctly tend to run highest or lowest respectively in those areas in which the largest or smallest proportions of jobs carry perquisites in part payment.

TOTAL DAILY EARNINGS

The total daily earnings of casual farm laborers in cash and in perquisites were reported to average \$4.20. (Tables 25 and 26.) Actual cases ranged from 75 cents to \$13.35.

TABLE 26.—Casual hired farm laborers' average daily earnings, by States, 1926

State and geographic division	Wages			Farm values of perquisites ¹		Total earnings ²			Per cent of laborers reported as receiving perquisites	Per cent average perquisite values are of total earnings
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average ³	Highest	Average	Highest	Lowest		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent	Per cent
Maine.....	4.01	8.00	2.00	0.71	3.74	4.98	9.83	3.00	73.0	14.3
New Hampshire.....	3.59	5.00	2.00	.44	2.00	4.15	7.00	3.00	52.6	10.6
Vermont.....	3.14	4.50	2.00	1.03	2.18	4.12	5.45	3.00	80.6	25.0
Massachusetts.....	3.89	5.00	3.00	.21	2.81	4.13	6.81	3.20	27.3	5.1
Rhode Island.....	3.63	4.50	3.00	.29	1.94	3.93	5.84	3.20	33.3	7.4
Connecticut.....	3.68	4.50	2.50	.51	2.33	4.20	5.74	3.24	41.2	12.1
New England.....	3.74	8.00	2.00	.61	3.74	4.44	9.83	3.00	62.0	13.7
New York.....	4.00	12.00	2.00	.93	2.67	4.96	12.00	2.70	78.1	18.8
New Jersey.....	4.51	7.00	2.80	.64	2.33	5.22	7.83	3.25	60.0	12.3
Pennsylvania.....	3.15	6.00	1.50	.94	3.05	4.16	6.50	2.00	85.3	22.6
Middle Atlantic.....	3.57	12.00	1.50	.93	3.05	4.60	12.00	2.00	81.3	20.2
Ohio.....	3.52	10.00	1.50	.76	3.16	4.45	10.00	1.50	76.3	17.1
Indiana.....	3.37	6.50	1.50	.91	2.50	4.38	8.45	2.40	85.0	20.8
Illinois.....	3.81	8.00	1.00	1.18	3.16	5.10	9.25	1.90	89.7	23.1
Michigan.....	3.28	8.00	1.50	.75	2.35	4.04	8.00	2.50	81.4	18.6
Wisconsin.....	2.99	5.00	1.50	1.09	2.50	4.06	6.78	1.75	90.3	26.7
E. N. Central.....	3.47	10.00	1.00	.98	3.16	4.54	10.00	1.50	85.1	21.6
Minnesota.....	3.38	7.00	1.50	1.35	3.66	4.73	8.92	2.83	94.5	28.5
Iowa.....	4.00	7.00	1.50	1.34	2.99	5.42	8.69	2.00	95.6	24.7
Missouri.....	2.55	6.00	1.00	.87	2.39	3.48	6.37	1.08	87.5	25.0
North Dakota.....	4.11	11.00	1.50	1.55	2.63	5.58	12.80	1.50	97.4	27.8
South Dakota.....	3.64	11.00	1.50	1.52	2.84	5.23	12.25	2.38	96.9	29.1
Nebraska.....	3.74	7.20	1.70	1.40	2.78	5.19	9.79	2.75	95.0	27.0
Kansas.....	3.74	7.00	1.25	1.44	3.00	5.21	9.00	2.50	98.4	27.6
W. N. Central.....	3.57	11.00	1.00	1.32	3.66	4.95	12.80	1.08	94.9	26.7
Maryland.....	3.23	5.00	1.75	.67	1.90	4.04	5.90	2.50	80.0	16.6
Delaware.....	3.27	4.00	2.50	.46	1.50	3.88	5.00	3.00	72.7	11.9
Virginia.....	2.31	4.50	1.00	.63	2.24	2.99	5.25	1.50	76.3	21.1
West Virginia.....	2.21	4.00	1.00	.95	2.67	3.25	5.17	2.00	90.9	29.2
North Carolina.....	2.01	4.00	1.00	.54	1.72	2.54	5.25	1.00	80.9	21.3
South Carolina.....	1.60	5.00	1.00	.43	1.75	1.97	3.30	1.00	66.7	21.8
Georgia.....	1.58	2.75	.88	.50	2.16	2.09	4.33	.90	73.9	23.9
Florida.....	2.55	6.00	.90	.23	1.09	2.66	6.00	1.00	65.2	8.6
South Atlantic.....	2.17	6.00	.88	.59	2.67	2.76	6.00	.90	77.7	21.4

¹ Lowest perquisite values are zero for those cases in which no perquisites are given.

² The total values of wages and perquisites, or of total earnings, do not represent the sums of the average cash earnings and of perquisite values as reported to the left. Many reports were incomplete, some as to wages, others as to perquisite values. Their data were included in the separate respective tabulations of cash wages or earnings and of perquisites if complete in the one, even though not in the other. The reports included in calculating total earnings were complete in both respects, which permitted totaling their values for tabulation. Cases in which no perquisites were given were included in calculating these averages.

³ These reports include those cases receiving no perquisites.

TABLE 26.—Casual hired farm laborers' average daily earnings, by States, 1926—
Continued

State and geographic division	Wages			Farm values of perquisites		Total earnings			Per cent of laborers reported as receiving perquisites	Per cent average value of total earnings
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Average	Highest	Lowest		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent	Per cent
Kentucky.....	2.25	5.00	0.75	0.61	2.12	2.90	5.00	1.00	80.8	21.0
Tennessee.....	1.85	3.00	1.00	.39	2.04	2.19	4.54	1.00	76.3	17.8
Alabama.....	1.67	2.75	1.60	.57	2.57	2.26	4.16	1.00	70.5	25.2
Mississippi.....	2.02	5.00	1.00	.86	2.08	2.59	5.00	1.00	76.2	21.6
E. S. Central.....	1.96	5.00	.60	.54	2.57	2.50	5.00	1.00	76.5	21.6
Arkansas.....	1.88	4.00	.75	.54	3.00	2.41	5.75	.75	72.7	22.4
Louisiana.....	1.79	3.00	1.00	.48	1.50	2.33	3.62	1.12	78.4	20.6
Oklahoma.....	3.15	6.00	.75	1.07	2.82	4.16	7.00	1.25	88.8	25.7
Texas.....	2.45	5.25	1.25	.84	2.25	3.26	6.00	1.25	90.2	25.8
W. S. Central.....	2.43	6.00	.75	.76	3.00	3.13	7.00	.75	82.5	24.3
Montana.....	3.45	12.00	2.00	1.58	2.90	4.97	7.17	3.29	100.0	31.8
Idaho.....	3.32	9.00	2.25	1.29	2.00	4.67	10.00	2.95	98.0	27.6
Wyoming.....	2.72	4.00	1.50	1.56	2.19	4.24	5.33	3.00	100.0	36.8
Colorado.....	3.62	10.00	1.75	1.42	3.50	5.21	11.50	3.42	94.9	27.3
New Mexico.....	2.64	5.00	1.50	.81	1.95	3.42	6.17	1.50	75.0	23.7
Arizona.....	2.02	2.50	1.50	.79	1.67	3.00	4.00	2.00	80.0	26.3
Utah.....	3.31	5.50	2.00	.72	2.33	4.09	6.83	2.00	71.4	17.6
Nevada.....	3.00	3.50	2.50	1.58	1.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	100.0	34.5
Mountain.....	3.29	12.00	1.50	1.30	3.50	4.60	11.50	1.50	93.7	28.3
Washington.....	3.69	12.00	2.00	1.07	2.42	4.85	13.35	2.85	90.4	22.1
Oregon.....	2.98	4.50	2.00	1.06	2.50	3.95	5.58	2.50	85.2	26.8
California.....	3.86	12.00	2.00	.70	2.49	4.56	12.00	3.00	76.6	15.4
Pacific.....	3.66	12.00	2.00	.88	2.50	4.53	13.35	2.50	82.2	19.4
United States.....	3.18	12.00	.60	.97	3.74	4.20	13.35	.75	85.5	23.1

The fact that daily earnings of some casual farm laborers, such as harvest laborers or fruit pickers, are often high is frequently emphasized in discussing such earnings, and the impression is left that they are usual. That such is not the fact is well brought out by the much lower averages found for most of the jobs reported here, and by the lowest average earnings reported from many sections.

Moreover, these reports take no account of the time when the laborer is not earning. The time lost between jobs by casual workers in agriculture has been little studied. It is known to be considerable. No comprehensive survey has ever been taken showing the extent, but a previous survey by this department showed that wheat-harvest hands work barely one-half of the time they spend in the wheat belt.³

METHODS AND RATES OF PAYING CASUAL FARM LABORERS

The wages due casual hired farm laborers are reckoned in a variety of ways. The character of the work and the limited time of employ-

³ LESCOHIER, D. D. SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF HARVEST LABOR IN THE WHEAT BELT. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 1211, p. 15-16.

ment lend themselves to time and piecework rates.⁴ (Table 27.) Several methods of payment are in use on some jobs.

TABLE 27.—Percentages of casual hired farm laborers reported paid by principal methods, 1926

BY GENERAL CHARACTER OF WORK

Work or geographic division	Time methods			Piecework rates		
	Hour	Day	Week or month	Measure	Weight	Area, or head (of livestock)
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Market garden and truck crops.....	19.6	43.1	2.0	31.4	3.9	0
Small fruits.....	13.7	8.2	0	69.9	8.2	0
Orchard fruits and nuts.....	28.3	37.0	.4	28.7	5.6	0
Grain and field crops.....	12.6	61.2	1.0	13.1	10.3	1.8
Livestock.....	0	28.6	14.3	0	0	57.1
Miscellaneous.....	23.2	38.4	38.4	0	0	0

BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

New England.....	9.5	74.4	3.3	11.8	0.5	0.5
Middle Atlantic.....	31.2	56.2	.9	9.4	0	2.3
East North Central.....	17.0	57.9	.8	20.5	.1	3.7
West North Central.....	42.7	59.7	1.4	25.0	.8	.4
South Atlantic.....	13.9	56.2	.2	4.1	21.9	3.7
East South Central.....	2.6	54.4	0	2.1	39.1	1.8
West South Central.....	5.1	45.7	0	5.1	42.9	1.2
Mountain.....	4.9	80.6	3.3	5.6	2.9	2.7
Pacific.....	16.8	64.0	2.0	9.8	6.7	.7
United States.....	13.4	59.1	1.1	14.6	9.9	1.9

¹ Reported in 21 per cent of the grain-crop jobs; 3 per cent in field-crop jobs.

² Reported wholly from field-crop jobs.

A few instances were noted of payment by contract, as in sugar-beet production, and by agreement upon the wage or price for a certain job, or by a share of the crop produced.

Day wages were reported as the predominant method of paying casual hired farm laborers, as a whole, and especially in work on grain and field crops. Piecework rates (composed largely of rates by measure) and hour rates make up the next largest proportions.

Rates by measure (such as quart, basket, bushel) predominate in work on small fruits and apply largely to harvesting work. Measurement by the bushel is characteristic of corn husking.

Rates by weight were reported mostly by the hundredweight, which is largely the method used in determining the earnings of cotton pickers.

Sometimes casual farm labor is paid for by area covered in the work, as by the acre in sugar-beet work, or by lesser areas such as the shock made up from a certain number of hills of corn in cutting corn.

The various methods of payment of casual laborers' farm jobs are more characteristic of type of work involved than of locality.

⁴ Time rates include those by the hour, day, week, month. Piecework rates comprise those by measure (quart, gallon, basket, bushel, barrel, pile, box, tray, bag, bundle); by weight (pound, hundredweight, ton); by area (acre, shock); by head (of livestock). The measurements indicated by basket, barrel, pile, box, tray, bag, bundle, and shock vary from crop to crop, and from locality to locality. For instance, the basket of strawberries is usually a quart; in some localities truck crops are measured in baskets holding five-eighths of a bushel, in others in full bushel baskets. The barrel contents vary from 2¼ to 5 bushels. The box may be a quart at one place, and under other conditions it may be a bushel or other arbitrary measure. Pile, tray, bag, bundle, and shock all vary locally.

Some wage rates for doing the same work varied greatly, frequently within the same geographic divisions. For instance, the pay for apple picking varied from 25 to 55 cents per hour, or 4 to 10 cents per bushel, or 12 to 30 cents per barrel. Pay for wheat harvesting varied from \$1.50 to \$5.25 per day. Cotton picking was paid for largely by the hundredweight, for which rates varied from 50 cents to \$2.

FREQUENCIES AND VALUES OF CASUAL LABORERS' PERQUISITES

For the country as a whole, about six out of seven casual farm laborers were reported as being given perquisites. (Table 28.) There appears to be a notable tendency to give perquisites to casual farm laborers much more frequently in the western than in the eastern part of the United States. Farmers in New England reported giving perquisites least frequently, and those in the West North Central and Mountain States distinctly the most frequently. Farmers in the West South Central States frequently stand intermediate in perquisite practices and values between those of the Southeastern and the other States. Board was reported as the most common perquisite in every geographic division. Furnished lodging was the next most common item.

TABLE 28.—Percentage of casual hired farm laborers receiving specified perquisites by geographic divisions, 1926

Geographic divisions	Perquisites of any kind		Lodging		Fuel	Light	Washing	Foodstuffs			Board	Transportation to and from work	Other use of farm horses and vehicles	Miscellaneous
	P. ct.	U n f u r - n i s h e d	F u r n i s h e d	P. ct.				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.				
New England.....	62.0	7.0	32.4	14.6	15.5	12.7	8.5	0.9	51.6	6.1	7.0	2.3		
Middle Atlantic.....	81.3	6.8	38.4	10.5	10.5	20.8	5.3	.9	76.9	9.1	5.9	1.1		
East North Central.....	85.1	9.5	46.5	12.3	12.4	24.6	8.2	.9	77.9	10.1	8.5	3.6		
West North Central.....	94.9	11.0	68.3	14.3	20.4	37.3	5.3	1.7	91.0	11.7	13.1	3.9		
South Atlantic.....	77.7	25.1	21.7	26.7	8.9	8.3	14.2	1.1	56.1	17.0	14.4	2.1		
East South Central.....	76.5	24.0	21.4	26.3	10.7	11.5	13.3	2.3	55.9	20.7	16.6	4.3		
West South Central.....	82.5	30.1	30.5	23.3	6.1	13.0	11.2	2.0	53.7	18.5	13.2	4.5		
Mountain.....	93.7	14.3	63.5	28.3	21.6	18.7	6.0	1.3	86.0	13.0	19.4	4.1		
Pacific.....	82.2	26.3	36.2	28.0	19.7	8.6	10.9	1.3	63.2	11.8	7.9	4.3		
United States.....	85.5	15.5	46.2	18.3	14.6	22.6	8.4	1.4	74.1	12.9	11.8	3.3		

TABLE 29.—Percentages of casual hired farm laborers reported receiving certain perquisites in selected types of work in the United States, 1926

Type of work	Perquisites of any kind		Lodging		Fuel	Light	Washing	Foodstuffs			Board	Transportation to and from work	Other use of farm horses and vehicles	Miscellaneous
	P. ct.	U n f u r - n i s h e d	F u r n i s h e d	P. ct.				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.				
Apple harvesting.....	50.5	12.2	22.4	17.8	12.2	11.2	13.1	0.9	32.7	13.1	11.2	3.7		
Corn harvest for grain.....	91.9	10.2	70.2	16.7	21.8	37.3	6.2	1.0	87.1	9.3	12.7	4.3		
Corn harvest for fodder.....	84.0	6.6	27.3	11.3	10.4	17.5	5.7	1.4	79.7	7.5	6.6	4.4		
Wheat harvest.....	95.0	14.7	60.7	14.2	11.4	20.9	7.2	.7	90.0	13.4	12.9	7.9		
Grain harvest.....	94.4	10.2	66.3	14.3	19.4	35.0	4.7	1.7	91.6	11.0	12.0	9.9		
Hay and grain harvest.....	91.1	14.2	47.7	13.3	12.6	26.1	7.0	1.7	85.2	10.4	12.0	4.4		
Haymaking.....	85.7	9.0	47.4	14.3	16.1	19.3	6.5	1.2	80.9	8.7	10.2	4.1		
Cotton picking.....	73.7	35.5	16.0	32.0	6.6	11.2	14.1	2.3	35.3	24.1	16.2	4.3		
Potato digging.....	76.8	15.5	36.1	21.9	13.5	12.9	14.2	.6	60.8	12.9	10.3	2.3		
Tobacco harvest.....	83.3	22.8	28.1	19.3	18.4	8.8	12.3	1.8	69.3	21.1	11.4	1.8		

Farm employers in the West North Central and Mountain States appeared on the whole to give casual laborers the largest variety of perquisites. In those sections on the whole, furnished lodging, light, washing, and board were given more consistently than in most other divisions. In the South Atlantic and South Central States the casuals received in highest proportions unfurnished lodging and food products grown or made on the farms; and in least proportions, furnished lodging.

Practices in the giving of perquisites vary somewhat with the character of work and from one geographic division to another. The facts are brought out in Table 29, which covers 10 important harvesting operations of large and general distribution. These operations employed 77 per cent of the casual laborers upon whom reports were received.

The average daily values of the individual perquisites considered for casual hired farm hands are given in Table 30, by types of agriculture and for certain operations, and in Table 31 by geographic divisions without reference to character of work.

TABLE 30.—Perquisites furnished in certain types of agriculture and certain agricultural operations to casual hired farm laborers in the United States, 1926

AVERAGE FARM VALUES, AND NUMBERS OF MEALS DAILY AND TRANSPORTATION TRIPS WEEKLY

Type of agriculture and operation	Lodging		Fuel	Light	Washing	Food		Board		Transportation		Other use of horses and vehicles	Miscellaneous
	Unfurnished	Furnished				Produced on the farm	Not produced on the farm	Value	Number of meals daily	Value daily	Number of 1-way trips weekly		
	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Number	Dollar	Number	Dollar	Dollar
Market-garden and truck crops.....	0.31	0.52	0.17	0.02	0.08	0.24	-----	0.91	2.8	0.14	8.4	0.19	-----
Small fruit and grapes.....	.32	.35	.15	.04	.04	.22	0.13	.78	2.1	.31	8.4	.69	0.78
Orchard fruit and nuts.....	.34	.40	.17	.07	.12	.23	.13	.89	2.7	.20	5.0	.18	.25
Grain and field crops:													
Corn picking and husking.....	.46	.46	.14	.06	.11	.28	.21	.96	2.9	.19	3.0	.33	.17
Corn ensiling.....	.41	.49	.19	.04	.11	.35	.23	.81	2.3	.22	7.5	.23	.12
Wheat harvest.....	.50	.47	.13	.06	.12	.32	.24	1.00	2.9	.20	4.0	.23	.39
Grain threshing.....	.38	.46	.13	.06	.11	.26	.17	.96	3.1	.19	4.4	.24	.28
Haying and baling hay.....	.37	.43	.12	.07	.12	.34	.23	.91	2.6	.21	4.7	.21	.40
Potato digging.....	.32	.39	.18	.05	.10	.17	.58	.89	2.6	.22	4.4	.24	.12
Cotton picking.....	.30	.42	.15	.07	.10	.28	.22	.58	2.4	.27	6.0	.28	.13
All grain and field crops ¹.....	.39	.46	.14	.06	.12	.27	.22	.91	2.7	.24	4.7	.25	.22
Livestock.....	.26	.46	.33	.17	.33	-----	-----	.98	2.9	-----	1.5	.14	-----
All types ².....	.38	.46	.14	.06	.12	.27	.22	.91	2.7	.24	4.8	.25	.24

REPORTS

	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Market-garden and truck crops.....	10	16	12	2	8	7	0	17	23	6	12	5	0
Small fruit and grapes.....	19	7	13	4	2	5	1	11	15	6	10	3	3
Orchard fruit and nuts.....	40	41	48	23	20	28	3	56	73	19	23	20	7
Grain and field crops:													
Corn picking and husking.....	62	364	98	130	218	36	6	398	530	21	50	52	16
Corn ensiling.....	11	52	22	18	32	12	3	104	161	3	11	10	4
Wheat harvest.....	50	189	55	50	78	24	2	239	395	19	49	30	8
Grain threshing.....	14	91	23	36	50	8	1	110	158	14	25	12	3
Haying and baling hay.....	48	250	88	97	121	40	5	349	530	23	53	44	6
Potato digging.....	18	44	30	19	21	19	1	62	93	11	14	12	2
Cotton picking.....	150	61	139	32	53	66	11	113	175	72	95	72	14
All grain and field crops ¹	584	1,855	738	654	1,050	322	62	2,424	3,678	248	503	379	90
Livestock.....	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	13	14	0	2	2	0
All types ²	657	1,923	812	684	1,081	362	66	2,521	3,803	279	550	409	100

¹ Including miscellaneous grain and field crops.

² Including miscellaneous of types not specified above.

TABLE 31.—Average daily value of certain perquisites to casual hired farm laborers receiving them, by geographic divisions, 1926

Geographic divisions	Total value of all perquisites received		Lodging		Fuel	Light	Washing	Food produced		Table board	Transportation	Other use of farm horses and vehicles	Miscellaneous
	Unfurnished	Furnished	On the farm	Not on the farm									
New England.....	Dolls. 0.61	Dolls. 0.39	Dolls. 0.43	Dolls. 0.21	Dolls. 0.08	Dolls. 0.11	Dolls. 0.27	Dolls. 0.50	Dolls. 0.97	Dolls. 0.26	Dolls. 0.39	Dolls. 0.41	
Middle Atlantic.....	.93	.50	.47	.14	.06	.13	.17	.17	.95	.20	.17	.33	
East North Central.....	.98	.48	.49	.14	.06	.12	.34	.24	.89	.22	.21	.20	
West North Central.....	1.32	.46	.47	.13	.06	.12	.25	.20	.95	.22	.28	.24	
South Atlantic.....	.59	.30	.33	.15	.06	.11	.24	.23	.71	.26	.20	.16	
East South Central.....	.54	.31	.41	.13	.05	.07	.28	.20	.59	.26	.30	.15	
West South Central.....	.76	.33	.46	.14	.04	.12	.28	.22	.83	.25	.27	.34	
Mountain.....	1.30	.40	.44	.15	.07	.11	.22	.08	1.01	.26	.21	.28	
Pacific.....	.88	.34	.42	.14	.06	.09	.26	.34	1.05	.24	.21	.10	
United States.....	.97	.38	.46	.14	.06	.12	.27	.22	.91	.24	.25	.24	

¹ Only 1 case.

Farm practices in the allowing of lodging and of other perquisites frequently vary somewhat according to locality, type of work done, and type of laborers hired. Casual farm laborers are given two types of lodging—furnished and unfurnished. Quarters vary from rooms in farm homes to merely cleared spots in farm buildings, or to camping ground. Some of the quarters or rooms are furnished fairly comfortably. In other instances the laborers themselves have to furnish the quarters or shelters with practically all necessities. Such shelters are often of shack or barrack type, not to be considered as dwelling houses.

Fuel and light often accompanied unfurnished lodging and were often given with furnished lodging. These in themselves are items of low value, especially light.

With furnished lodging, board was usually provided, and often washing. Washing appears to be distinctly a perquisite of the North Central and North Atlantic States.

Some casual laborers were given foodstuffs for their own tables rather than table board. Such foods made or produced on the farm were given occasionally. Farm employers in the South Atlantic and South Central States gave such foodstuffs much more often than did those in other areas. Foodstuffs made or produced away from the employers' farms are seldom mentioned.

Board is the most common perquisite given to casual hired farm laborers. Nearly three-quarters of the reports noted the giving of one or more meals daily.

Practices in regard to giving board vary. According to the few reports received, all livestock workers got table board. The largest group of workers reported upon was that on grain crops; 87 per cent of them received this perquisite. Field-crop workers received it in 65 per cent of cases. Workers on fruits received table board least frequently of any groups, especially those working with small fruits, where only 19 per cent of casuals were given board.

The number of meals daily varied, from one to five being reported. Most instances of the giving of five meals were reported in connection

with grain-harvesting jobs in which there were long days of hard work with need for more than ordinary refreshments for workers.

Providing or paying for the transportation between their lodgings and working places was reported for one-eighth of casual hired farm laborers. Truck-crop and small-fruit workers were given transportation more frequently than was any other class of casuals; they averaged eight one-way trips a week. Transportation was largely confined to workers living within 10 miles of their work.

About one-ninth of casual farm laborers were reported as receiving some use of their employers' farm horses or vehicles for their personal use in addition to any use made of them for transportation.

Miscellaneous perquisites were reported in considerable variety, but in lower frequency than any single perquisite.

SOURCES OF CASUAL FARM LABORERS

Ten per cent of farmers obtained their casual laborers on the same farm. (Table 32.) These may have been from several classes of the farm population, such as casual laborers already on the farms for other jobs and kept for later ones, members of the operators' families, members of families of noncasual hired laborers already on the farms, members of tenant families, and, in the South Atlantic and South Central States, of croppers' families. Farmers in the Southeastern States make the largest use of this source of casual labor.

TABLE 32.—Percentages of hired casual farm laborers obtained within various distances of the farms on which employed, by geographic divisions, 1926

Geographic division	On the same farm	In the vicinity of same farm	From points not over 10 miles away	From points over 10 miles away
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
New England.....	11	57	23	9
Middle Atlantic.....	6	63	20	11
East North Central.....	10	56	22	12
West North Central.....	8	43	19	30
South Atlantic.....	18	61	17	4
East South Central.....	14	65	16	5
West South Central.....	11	47	19	23
Mountain.....	5	40	17	38
Pacific.....	8	38	16	38
United States.....	10	51	19	20

Farmers as a whole appear to find half their casual help away from their farms, but within their vicinities. This is especially true east of the Mississippi River.

Workers obtained from beyond the vicinity of the farm, but from points not over 10 miles distant, were reported as making practically one-fifth of the country's casual farm laborers. Again, the ability to get near-by help is noticeable east of the Mississippi.

One-fifth of casual farm laborers reported upon came to their jobs from points over 10 miles away from the farms. East of the Mississippi such help formed only 9 per cent, and west of the river, 30 per cent of the total. In the Southeastern States this group of casuals formed less than 5 per cent of the total.

These striking differences are probably due not so much to differences in peak labor demands of farms of the various sections as

to two other factors—relative density of total population, and the character of groups of the farming classes. The States east of the Mississippi River are, in general, much more densely populated than are those to the west. Distances between large centers of population and potential labor supply are comparatively long in the West. The North and South Central and the South Atlantic States have large tenant-farm classes (including especially the croppers, found only in the South Central and South Atlantic States) in higher proportions than does the rest of the country. From these elements, especially from the croppers' families, large numbers of casuals are obtainable.

Considering sources of casual hired farm laborers by general character of work done, casuals from within the vicinity of the farms were used mostly in field-crop work; 54 per cent of the casuals reported in such work were of this class. Help from beyond the vicinity of the farm, but from within 10 miles of it, was used largely on small-fruit work.

About half of the casuals for picking and husking corn in the Corn Belt were local, that is, from the farms on which they were employed or their vicinities; one-quarter of them traveled over 10 miles to their jobs.

Half of the casual labor force for wheat harvesting in the West North and West South Central States was gathered from beyond 10 miles of their employment.

About two-thirds of the casual laborers for threshing grains in the East North Central States came from the vicinity of the farms, with few from over 10 miles; in the West North Central States only a third of the casuals were recruited in the vicinity, but another third came more than 10 miles.

Similar ratios applied to the East and West North Central States in case of harvesting various grains.

In these two cases, harvesting and threshing the various grains in the West North Central States, the proportions of casual labor forces obtained from a distance is not nearly so marked as in the case of wheat harvesting.

Harvesting of hay and of grain come so close together in some sections that the laborers hired for one are kept for the other harvest. In general, these operations drew four-fifths of their casuals from the home farms and their vicinity, in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States; the latter drew more heavily on home sources of labor than did those of other States. The East North Central States drew a somewhat larger proportion of casuals from points further away, but still within 10 miles, and the West North Central States obtained a larger proportion from still further away for this work.

Somewhat similar ratios apply to sources of casuals for haymaking, except in the Far Western States where these workers came from distances of 10 or more miles.

For cotton picking in the South Atlantic States three-fourths of the entire force is closely local in origin; one-fourth is found on the farms or plantations on which they are employed. Farmers in the East and West South Central States did not use home-farm casuals half as much as did those in the South Atlantic. Those in the East South Central States made larger use of labor from the vicinity,

and those in the West South Central States used more labor from over 10 miles distant.

WAGES AND PERQUISITES IN RELATION TO SOURCE OF CASUAL FARM LABORERS

Aside from those living on their employers' farms there seems to be a general tendency to give to casual hired farm laborers who come from a distance larger values in perquisites than to those living nearer. Those living within daily reach of home would naturally need less in the way of food and shelter; food is notably the costliest of the perquisites. Home-farm casuals seem to receive somewhat more in perquisite values than do those living in the vicinity. (Table 33.) They doubtless get a wider range of perquisites than the latter.

TABLE 33.—Average daily farm value of casual hired farm laborers' perquisites, according to source of workers, by geographic divisions in the United States, 1926

Geographic division	Average daily value of perquisites of casual laborers obtained—			
	On same farm	In vicinity of same farm	From points not over 10 miles away	From points over 10 miles away
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New England.....	1.11	0.45	0.91	1.37
Middle Atlantic.....	1.39	.83	1.05	1.42
East North Central.....	1.17	.90	1.07	1.40
West North Central.....	1.30	1.23	1.36	1.57
South Atlantic.....	.65	.57	.85	.78
East South Central.....	.92	.39	.69	1.14
West South Central.....	.93	.65	.96	1.14
Mountain.....	1.60	1.06	1.48	1.50
Pacific.....	1.04	.82	.83	1.13
United States.....	1.06	.84	1.11	1.42

WAGES AND PERQUISITES IN RELATION TO GIVING OR WITHHOLDING OF BOARD

The casual farm laborers who are not boarded get few perquisites, and the aggregate values are low compared with those of laborers who get board. (Tables 34 and 35.) Board accounts for most of the differences in the values of the remuneration according to whether or not it is furnished.

TABLE 34.—Average daily value of perquisites, and of perquisites plus wages, of casual hired farm laborers, boarded and not boarded, by States, 1926

State and geographic division	Laborers not boarded			Laborers boarded		
	Cases	Average daily value of—		Cases	Average daily value of—	
		Perquisites	Perquisites plus wages		Perquisites	Perquisites plus wages
	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Maine.....	30	0.22	5.06	26	1.30	4.97
New Hampshire.....	18	.11	3.86	8	1.17	4.80
Vermont.....	6	-----	3.67	22	1.32	4.24
Massachusetts.....	23	-----	3.93	2	2.70	4.44
Rhode Island.....	6	.29	3.93	0	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	12	.07	3.93	4	1.83	5.02
New England.....	95	.12	4.26	62	1.37	4.74

TABLE 34.—Average daily value of perquisites, and of perquisites plus wages, of casual hired farm laborers, boarded and not boarded, by States, 1926—Continued

State and geographic division	Laborers not boarded			Laborers boarded		
	Cases	Average daily value of—		Cases	Average daily value of—	
		Perquisites	Perquisites plus wages		Perquisites	Perquisites plus wages
	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
New York.....	52	0.11	4.46	104	1.35	5.19
New Jersey.....	5	.04	4.69	1	2.33	7.83
Pennsylvania.....	34	.01	3.64	102	1.25	4.34
Middle Atlantic.....	91	.07	4.16	207	1.31	4.78
Ohio.....	72	.30	4.33	77	1.19	4.56
Indiana.....	42	.26	4.00	93	1.20	4.59
Illinois.....	45	.30	4.16	168	1.43	5.35
Michigan.....	24	.17	3.77	37	1.15	3.13
Wisconsin.....	20	.12	3.25	97	1.28	4.25
East North Central.....	203	.26	4.05	472	1.29	4.75
Minnesota.....	13	.14	3.08	106	1.49	4.89
Iowa.....	33	.55	4.26	195	1.47	5.61
Missouri.....	56	.38	2.99	105	1.16	3.76
North Dakota.....	4	-----	3.25	99	1.61	5.65
South Dakota.....	6	.10	3.51	95	1.61	5.32
Nebraska.....	9	.22	4.14	100	1.52	5.29
Kansas.....	5	.10	3.80	128	1.50	5.27
West North Central.....	126	.35	3.48	828	1.48	5.16
Maryland.....	13	.18	3.96	19	1.01	4.09
Delaware.....	4	.06	3.56	2	1.25	4.50
Virginia.....	43	.19	2.65	50	1.01	3.81
West Virginia.....	10	.25	2.98	26	1.23	3.35
North Carolina.....	42	.33	2.28	27	.88	2.96
South Carolina.....	25	.20	1.73	10	1.03	2.56
Georgia.....	50	.31	1.86	16	1.02	2.70
Florida.....	12	.14	2.66	2	.73	2.67
South Atlantic.....	199	.25	2.38	152	1.03	3.24
Kentucky.....	38	.29	2.64	38	.94	3.16
Tennessee.....	34	.12	1.92	23	.80	2.58
Alabama.....	44	.20	1.85	27	1.18	2.85
Mississippi.....	28	.33	2.34	18	.93	2.97
East South Central.....	144	.23	2.17	106	.97	2.92
Arkansas.....	75	.20	2.10	44	1.13	2.92
Louisiana.....	17	.25	2.06	7	1.04	2.98
Oklahoma.....	33	.27	2.69	59	1.51	4.98
Texas.....	42	.55	3.08	32	1.18	3.51
West South Central.....	167	.31	2.46	142	1.29	3.19
Montana.....	3	.91	5.43	47	1.62	4.94
Idaho.....	2	.50	6.76	20	1.37	4.46
Wyoming.....	0	-----	-----	21	1.56	4.24
Colorado.....	9	.50	4.93	37	1.65	5.25
New Mexico.....	7	.22	2.85	8	1.32	3.95
Arizona.....	3	.31	2.49	4	1.36	3.40
Utah.....	14	.17	3.65	11	1.42	4.67
Nevada.....	0	-----	-----	1	1.58	4.58
Mountain.....	38	.34	4.02	149	1.55	4.74
Washington.....	16	.35	4.41	41	1.35	4.95
Oregon.....	9	.11	3.19	28	1.86	4.21
California.....	62	.22	4.28	38	1.47	5.01
Pacific.....	87	.23	4.19	107	1.40	4.78
United States.....	1,150	.24	3.27	2,225	1.35	4.66

TABLE 35.—Average daily value of perquisites, and of perquisites plus wages, of casual hired farm laborers, boarded and not boarded, in certain types of agriculture and agricultural operations, in the United States, 1926

Type of agriculture and operation	Laborers not boarded			Laborers boarded		
	Cases	Average daily value of—		Cases	Average daily value of—	
		Perqui- sities	Perqui- sities plus wages		Perqui- sities	Perqui- sities plus wages
	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Market-garden and truck crops	27	0.24	3.41	13	1.52	4.98
Small fruits and grapes	47	.20	3.78	9	1.58	4.46
Orchard fruits and nuts	141	.14	3.82	49	1.50	5.16
Grain and field crops:						
Corn picking and husking	78	.30	4.41	354	1.47	5.99
Corn ensiling	40	.19	3.67	97	1.07	4.21
Wheat harvest	41	.46	3.32	205	1.45	5.07
Grain threshing	19	.20	3.53	98	1.40	4.86
Haying and baling hay	120	.20	3.41	299	1.26	4.12
Potato digging	52	.20	4.49	59	1.27	4.68
Cotton picking	258	.29	2.22	94	1.08	2.96
All grain and field crops ¹	926	.26	3.15	2,136	1.35	4.65
Livestock	0	-----	-----	9	1.25	5.85
All types ²	1,150	.24	3.27	2,225	1.35	4.66

¹ Including miscellaneous grain and field crops.

² Including miscellaneous of types not specified above.

When board was not furnished, perquisite values did not average over 7 per cent of the total remuneration. When board was given, perquisites averaged over a quarter of the value of total remuneration of casual farm laborers in every geographic division. There was considerable more uniformity in the proportionate values of perquisites to total remuneration when board was given than when it was not.

PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL CASUAL LABORERS' PERQUISITE VALUES FORMED BY CERTAIN ITEMS

The two specific items of outstanding value among most casual farm laborers' total perquisites are lodging and board. The former makes up one-fourth and the latter three-fifths of perquisite values reported. (Table 36.) No other item amounts to more than 3 per cent of average total values, though some have considerable value locally or among certain classes of laborers.

TABLE 36.—Percentage which specific perquisites form of casual hired farm laborers' total perquisite values, by type of lodging provided, in the United States, 1926

Perquisites	No lodg- ing	Unfur- nished lodging	Fur- nished lodging	All laborers	
Cases	number	1,300	466	1,438	3,294
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Lodging		0	33.5	28.8	25.5
Fuel		1.0	8.7	1.8	2.7
Light .....		.2	.9	1.2	1.0
Washing .....		.8	1.3	3.1	2.4
Food other than board:					
Produced on the farm		2.0	10.0	1.0	2.6
Not produced on the farm .....		.4	1.9	.3	.6
Board		86.8	34.6	60.2	59.9
Transportation between lodging and work		4.3	2.8	1.0	1.8
Other use of farm horses and vehicles		2.6	4.9	2.2	2.7
Miscellaneous		1.9	1.4	0	.8

The relationships of these perquisite values vary somewhat according to provision for lodging. On the whole, board is the item carrying largest proportions of values, and in all parts of the country it is the principal item in case of those given no lodging and of those provided furnished lodging. In the case of casuals who were provided unfurnished lodging, board was displaced as the high-value item everywhere except in the West North Central and the far Western States.

In the case of those casuals given no lodging, board formed 85 per cent or more of their low perquisite allowances, except in the South Central States where it averaged under 70 per cent. In that section transportation and use of farm horses, vehicles, and tools assumed unusual, though low, relative importance.

Casuals provided unfurnished lodging received one-third of their perquisite values as board and a like amount as lodging, considering the country as a whole. Lodging is the item of greater value except in the West North Central and far Western States. In addition, fuel assumes some importance as a perquisite for those laborers in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central States. Foodstuffs—mostly those produced on the employers' farms—have similar standing except in the Middle Atlantic and far Western States.

Casual hired farm laborers who are provided with furnished lodging received three-fifths of their perquisite values as board, and one-fourth as lodging. Board stood highest in proportionate value all over the country.

Casual laborers who are given lodging fare decidedly better in perquisite values than do those who receive none. (Table 37.) Those casuals who were provided no lodging received comparatively low daily value compared with other laborers; on the other hand, they probably fared better than the others in the wages received.

TABLE 37.—Average daily total value of perquisites of casual hired farm laborers according to type of lodging provided, by geographic divisions, 1926¹

Geographic division	No lodg- ing	Unfur- nished lodging	Fur- nished lodging	All laborers
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
New England.....	0.15	1.01	1.66	0.61
Middle Atlantic.....	.51	1.19	1.61	.93
East North Central.....	.40	1.22	1.33	.98
West North Central.....	.51	1.37	1.56	1.32
South Atlantic.....	.28	.87	1.19	.59
East South Central.....	.20	.91	1.24	.54
West South Central.....	.26	.88	1.44	.76
Mountain.....	.43	1.33	1.61	1.30
Pacific.....	.46	1.14	1.54	.88
United States.....	.36	1.09	1.53	.97

¹ Includes all laborers for whom type of lodging and complete reports concerning perquisites were obtained, whether or not they were actually given any perquisites.

About 42 per cent of casual hired farm laborers were reported as provided with no lodging; 14 per cent were given unfurnished lodging; 44 per cent were given furnished lodging. The first two groups were each given one-sixth, and the last group two-thirds of total perquisite values. (Table 38.)

TABLE 38.—Percentage of total perquisite values given casual hired farm laborers, by type of lodging provided, by geographic divisions, 1926

Geographic division	No lodging	Unfurnished lodging	Furnished lodging	Geographic division	No lodging	Unfurnished lodging	Furnished lodging
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
New England.....	17.1	7.6	75.3	West South Central.....	15.3	31.7	53.
Middle Atlantic.....	30.6	8.4	61.0	Mountain.....	8.0	14.9	77.1
East North Central.....	18.7	9.9	71.4	Pacific.....	26.1	27.9	46.0
West North Central.....	7.7	11.3	81.0	United States.....	15.6	15.8	68.6
South Atlantic.....	28.0	35.2	36.8				
East South Central.....	21.9	37.2	40.9				

PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL REMUNERATION OF CASUAL LABORERS FORMED BY PERQUISITES

Casual hired farm laborers' perquisites form nearly one-fourth of the total value of remuneration given them by farmers. The relative importance and local practices in perquisite giving are reflected in the varying proportions among the geographic divisions, running from the low point of one-eighth in New England to over one-fourth in the West North Central and Mountain States. (Table 39 and fig. 6.) Board is the item of highest value among perquisites in all parts of the country. Lodging stands next, but much lower. No other item forms more than 1 per cent of the average total remuneration.

TABLE 39.—Percentages of total remuneration of casual hired farm laborers formed by each perquisite and by wages, by geographic divisions, 1926

Perquisites	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Lodging:										
Furnished.....	2.51	3.45	4.63	6.31	2.34	2.82	4.11	6.01	2.83	4.66
Unfurnished.....	.35	.65	.84	.96	2.74	2.55	2.87	1.19	1.93	1.28
Fuel.....	.62	.36	.43	.38	1.42	1.44	1.12	1.08	.77	.64
Light.....	.23	.16	.19	.32	.13	.17	.07	.34	.19	.24
Washing.....	.35	.57	.65	.75	.25	.26	.54	.45	.14	.57
Food other than board:										
Produced on farm.....	.51	.51	.67	.35	1.30	1.39	1.02	.37	.41	.62
Not produced on farm.....	.07	.04	.04	.24	.13	.22	.10	-----	.12	.14
Board.....	8.26	13.59	13.42	16.56	10.91	9.18	11.90	17.50	12.26	14.12
Transportation to and from work.....	.17	.20	.19	.27	1.00	1.66	.95	.54	.29	.42
Other use of farm horses and vehicles.....	.52	.30	.37	.59	1.00	1.87	1.17	.68	.35	.64
Miscellaneous.....	.22	.40	.19	.11	.04	.22	.49	.20	.06	.19
Wages.....	86.19	79.77	78.38	73.16	78.74	78.22	75.66	71.64	80.65	76.48

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS

Perquisites or privileges of value are given to 97.5 per cent of non-casual hired farm laborers, but are given to only 85.5 per cent of the casual farm laborers. In the former case perquisite values reported in this study formed 39.5 per cent, and in the latter, 23.3 per cent of total remuneration.

Noncasual farm laborers in their steadier employment receive lower average daily wages (\$1.55 based on a 30-day month) and perquisite values (\$1.01) than do casual laborers per day they work (\$3.18 and \$1.27 respectively). But the casual laborers' average earnings per month for the season are decidedly lowered by their periods of unemployment. No comprehensive measure has ever been made of

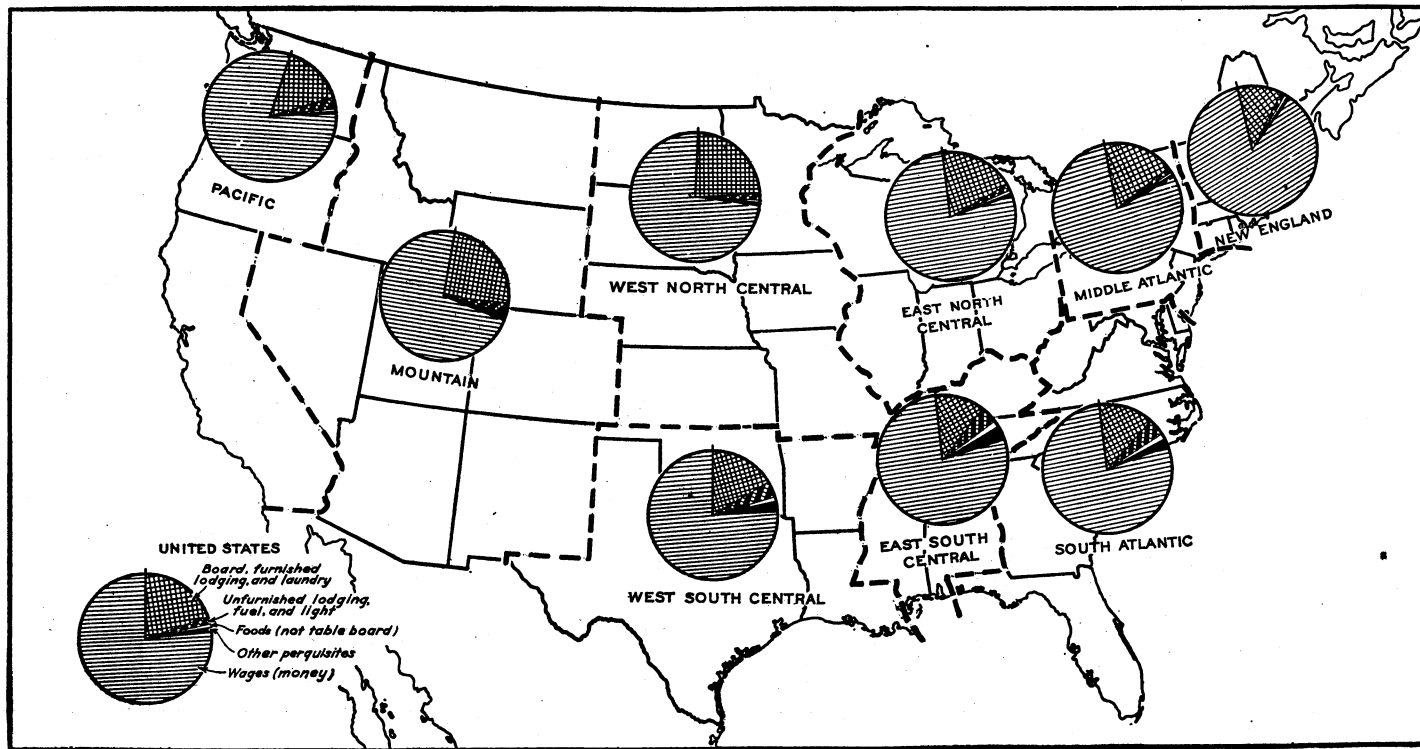


FIGURE 6—PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL REMUNERATION OF CASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS IN PERQUISITES AND WAGES, 1926
 Wages form a distinctly larger proportion of the total remuneration of casual hired farm laborers than of noncasuals. (Compare fig. 1.) Board alone forms the bulk of the perquisite values of this class of labor.

such idleness or the expense of seeking new employment among agricultural casual laborers, so their average earnings per day for the season can not be calculated.

Board was given to 50.5 per cent of noncasual laborers, and to 74.1 per cent of casual laborers. Lodging was provided for 74.3 per cent of the former (room for 32.9 per cent and house for 41.4 per cent). Lodging was given to 61.7 per cent of casual laborers (unfurnished for 15.5 per cent, furnished for 46.2 per cent of the laborers).

The other groups of perquisites given noncasual hired farm laborers and the percentages of laborers receiving them were: Dairy and poultry products, 27.3 per cent; meats or meat products, 16.1 per cent; flour or meal, 5.6 per cent; vegetables and fruit, 25.4 per cent; miscellaneous foods, 3.1 per cent; privilege of keeping some kind of livestock, 56.3 per cent; feed for livestock, 28 per cent; pasturage or range for livestock, 29.2 per cent; garden space, 48.1 per cent; garage space, 58.4 per cent; use of employers' horses or mules, 59.4 per cent; use of tools and vehicles, 57.6 per cent; miscellaneous, 23.6 per cent.

Similarly, the remaining perquisites given to casual hired farm laborers, and the percentage of laborers receiving them, were: Fuel, 18.3 per cent; light, 14.6 per cent; foods (other than board) produced on the farm, 8.4 per cent; foodstuffs (other than board) not produced on the farm, 1.4 per cent; transportation between lodging and working place, 12.9 per cent; other use of horses, mules, and vehicles, 11.8 per cent; miscellaneous, 3.3 per cent.

Although average total values are close there are distinct differences in the character of perquisites given unmarried and married noncasual farm laborers. Percentages of each group that received some perquisite in the more common perquisite groups follow: Board, including room and washing, to 90.1 per cent of unmarried laborers to 16.9 per cent of the married; shelter (including house and fuel), to 3.9 per cent of the unmarried; to the married, 82.4 per cent; dairy and poultry products, to the unmarried, 1.7 per cent; to the married, 49.8 per cent; vegetables and fruit, to the unmarried, 2.6 per cent; to the married, 45.1 per cent; privilege of keeping some kind of livestock, to the unmarried, 13.6 per cent; to the married, 76.6 per cent; use of employers' horses or mules, to the unmarried, 32 per cent; to the married, 82.5 per cent; use of employers' tools or vehicles, to the unmarried, 33.2 per cent; to the married, 78.7 per cent; garage space, to the unmarried, 48.4 per cent; to the married, 66.9 per cent; garden space, to the unmarried, 5.4 per cent; to the married, 84.9 per cent.

Board is the most valuable as well as the most commonly given perquisite for casual or noncasual farm laborers. It constituted 16.2 per cent of the total remuneration for noncasual laborers, and for casual laborers, 14.1 per cent. Lodging stands next for each group. In the former, house made up 4.1 per cent and room 3.1 per cent of the total. In the latter case, lodging (of all kinds) was 5.9 per cent of entire remuneration. No other perquisite amounted to over 2.3 per cent of total remuneration of noncasual laborers, or to over two-thirds of 1 per cent for casual laborers.

The practice of paying higher wages to laborers on farms as their length of service increases, or as the size of their families (and consequent need) increases, have very limited application on American farms.

The data presented in this study demonstrate that the simple quoting of wage rates with or without board does not tell the whole story of total values of remuneration of farm laborers. The addition of perquisite values to wage rates reported in this study raises the figures for total remuneration of boarded noncasual farm laborers to 179 per cent, and of those not boarded, to 151 per cent of the money wage averages. For casual laborers the respective percentages are 141 and 108.

Inclusion of fairly comprehensive perquisite data with the farm-wage data that are published periodically by this department would doubtless produce much higher quotations as to actual farm wages. Obviously, it would be unnecessary and impracticable to do this quarterly, but a periodic study of perquisites given farm laborers, their frequency and values would be useful.

The study also shows that real wages of American farm laborers are higher than are commonly quoted or believed, even when perquisites are reckoned at farm values. Real farm wages are here shown to equal or to exceed the average full-time and actual earnings of common laborers in some representative industries. If, in reckoning their value the farm perquisites were to be assigned city values, the comparative showing of real farm wages would be decidedly better.

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ALLOWANCES GIVEN NONCASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS

INSTRUCTIONS.—Please answer the questions below for one hired man only. If you hired more than one man, report for one who received allowances and privileges which are ordinarily given hired men in your neighborhood. Report, if possible, for a man hired to stay for a year, or otherwise, for one hired for the season. Use a cipher (0) when the answer is "None" or "Nothing."

1. When you hired the man did you expect him to work for you for a year?
2. What average cash wages did you pay him per month in 1925? \$
3. Is he married?
4. How many persons were dependent upon him for support?
5. For how many months in 1925 did the man work for you?
6. How long has the man been employed on your farm?

Answer below concerning the allowances and privileges which you furnished (or for which you paid) for the man in 1925.

7. Name of allowance	Average quantity given	Average value or cost at the farm	
		Dollars	Cents
Board .....	.....	.....	per month.
Room rent .....	.....	.....	per month.
Washing .....	.....	.....	per month.
House rent .....	.....	.....	per month.
If the man was furnished a house, but had to pay any rent for it, put a cross (X) in this space <input type="checkbox"/>	per cord.
Wood .....	..... cords (4x48 feet) per month.	.....	per cord.
Coal .....	..... tons per month.	.....	per ton.
Gas .....	..... cubic feet per month.	.....	per 1,000 cubic feet.
Electricity .....	..... kilowatt-hours per month.	.....	per kilowatt-hour.
Milk .....	..... quarts per day.	.....	per quart.
Butter .....	..... pounds per month.	.....	per pound.
Eggs .....	..... dozen per month.	.....	per dozen.
Chickens .....	..... chickens per month.	.....	per chicken.
Pork, ham, and bacon .....	..... pounds per month.	.....	per pound.
Lard .....	..... pounds per month.	.....	per pound.
Beef .....	..... pounds per month.	.....	per pound.
Other meats .....	..... pounds per month.	.....	per pound.
Flour .....	..... pounds per month.	.....	per pound.
Meal .....	..... pounds per month.	.....	per pound.
Potatoes (Irish or sweet) or yams .....	..... bushels per month.	.....	per bushel.
All other vegetables (estimate their total value per month)	.....	.....	per month.
Apples .....	..... bushels per month.	.....	per bushel.
All other fruits (estimate their total value per month).	.....	.....	per month.

Name other principal food supplies furnished	Average quantity furnished per month	Estimated total value	
		Dollars	Cents
-----	-----	-----	per month.
-----	-----	-----	per month.
-----	-----	-----	per month.
Other food supplies of less value (estimate their total value per month) -----	-----	-----	per month.

8. Were you willing for the man to keep on the farm any of the following animals if he owned them? (Answer Yes or No.): Chickens? -----; pigs? -----; cows? -----; horses or mules? -----
9. If you were willing, how many of each of the following did the man keep on your farm? Chickens? -----; pigs? -----; cows? -----; horses or mules? -----
10. What was the average value per month at the farm of the feed you furnished for the man's chickens? \$ -----; the man's pigs? \$ -----; the man's cows? \$ -----; the man's mules or horses? \$ -----
11. What was the average value per month of pasturage or range you furnished for the man's chickens? \$ -----; the man's pigs? \$ -----; the man's cows? \$ -----; the man's mules or horses? \$ -----
12. How much garden space was the man allowed? ----- acre.
13. Did you allow the man any use of your horses or mules? (Answer Yes or No.) ----- If so, what do you estimate was the average value per month to the man of such horse or mule labor? \$ ----- per month.
14. Did the man have the use of any of the farm tools and vehicles on the farm or on the road in 1925? (Answer Yes or No.) -----
15. How much would he have had to pay if he had had to hire them? \$ ----- average per month.
16. Was the man allowed garage space for his automobile if he owned one? (Answer Yes or No.) -----
17. Name other privileges the man received in 1925: ----- Average value per month? \$ ----- per month
----- Average value per month? \$ ----- per month

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ALLOWANCES GIVEN CASUAL HIRED FARM LABORERS

INSTRUCTIONS.—These questions are about farm hands who are usually hired for a short time for harvest or other rush work each year on farms (or ranches or plantations) in your vicinity. The work they do is, for example, harvesting grain, threshing, gathering truck crops, picking or packing fruit, chopping or picking cotton, shearing sheep, etc.; in harvesting and threshing small grains it includes such jobs as shocker, binder driver, stacker, teamster, feeder, separator man, sack sewer, tractor driver, cook, etc.

Do not consider persons or children who can not do a grown person's work at the job for which you will give information.

1. What are the principal harvest or rush jobs for which farmers in your vicinity hire help, and on which the farm hands work full days? (Give the name of the job and the crop on which the work is done.)

2. About which job in your answer to Question 1 are you reporting in answering the questions on this sheet? -----

NOTE.—In answering Questions 3 to 8, please tell the average or usual practices or conditions in your vicinity for the work named in answering Question 2.

3. How long can a farm hand usually find such work in your vicinity for the same or different farmers? Months?----- Weeks?----- Days?-----
4. How many full days a week does the farm hand usually work during this time? (Do not count days lost because of bad weather, crop conditions, and other causes.)-----
5. What is the average length of his job at this work on a single farm? Months?----- Weeks?----- Days?-----
6. What is the way in which cash wages are usually reckoned for this work? (For example, by piece work, such as by the quart, barrel, pound, etc.; by the hour or day; by contract per acre, etc.) -----

7. What was the average rate of cash payment in 1926 by the method you named in answering Question 6?
 \$-----
8. What do you estimate were the farm hand's average cash earnings per day he worked at that work?
 \$-----

NOTE.—Questions 9 and 10 are about a farm hand whom you (or another farmer) hired in 1926.

9. Answer below concerning the allowances or privileges which you (or another farmer) gave or paid for in addition to the cash wages given a farm hand at the job you named in answer to Question 2.

NAME OF ALLOWANCE OR PRIVILEGE	What was the average value or cost at the farm of that allowance or privilege? (Give the value per day or per week, whichever is easier for you. Be sure to use the proper column.)	
	Per day	Per week
Lodging (answer either (a) or (b), but not both):		
(a) Use of <i>unfurnished</i> room, house, cabin, tent, bunk, etc.-----	\$-----	\$-----
(b) Use of <i>furnished</i> room, house, cabin, tent, bunk, etc.-----	-----	-----
Fuel (wood, coal, kerosene (coal oil), etc.)-----	-----	-----
Light-----	-----	-----
Washing (of clothing)-----	-----	-----
Foods (do not include table board):		
Grown or made on the farm-----	-----	-----
Not grown or made on the farm-----	-----	-----
Table board:-----		
How many meals were given per day?-----		
Transportation between work and farm hand's home or lodging place-----		
How many one-way trips per week?-----		
Other or additional use of horses and wagons or carriages or motor vehicles-----		
Name below other allowances or privileges given:-----		

10. Where did the farm hand for whom you reported in Question 9 come from to the job? Put a cross in the square at the right of the proper answer.
- | | |
|--|---|
| He was living on this farm. <input type="checkbox"/> | He came from not over 10 miles away. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| He was living in the vicinity of this farm. <input type="checkbox"/> | He came from over 10 miles away. <input type="checkbox"/> |

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